THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,781—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
26th Oct.	* MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	......	...
9th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th „	ARABIA	8000	......	...
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th „	MEDINA	12500	......	..
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th „	EGYPT	8000	......	..
21st „	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th „	PERSIA	8000	....	—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
11th „	MACEDONIA	10500	......	—
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th „	ARABIA	8000	......	—
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8th „	CHINA	8000	......	—
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	....	—
1st March	MOREA	11000	....	—
8th „	PERSIA	8000	......	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th „	† ARCADIA	7000	.....	—
22nd „	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	....	—
12th „	MOLDAVIA	10000	....	...
19th „	MALOJA	12500	....	..
26th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	....	..
10th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th „	PERSIA	8000	......	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. 1912.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	11th Nov. „
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st „ „
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. „
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th „ „
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	31st „ „
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso.	18th Jan. 1913.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	2nd Feb. „

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th March „
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd „ „
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	10th April „
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd „ „
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	5th May „
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th „ „

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	„ 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	„ 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	„ 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	„ 605	957
Bombay to New York	„ 826	1,390
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	„ 445	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	24th Oct.	9 a. m.	† C. M.
Linga	2185	Friday	25th Oct.	‡ 6 a. m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	28th Oct.	11 a.m.	* P.D. and C.M.

Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 24th Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Bankura" 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 30th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons on Thursday 31st October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 2nd November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
23rd October, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lassince	19th Dec. 1912.
Ville-de-a-Ciotat	6378		16th Jan. 1913.
Sydney	4120		13th Feb. 1913.
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	13th March 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (Return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Italian Line at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct; FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Nov. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	A. Muzio	15th Dec. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Jan. 1913.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	10th Nov. 1912.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	10th Dec. 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	10th Jan. 1913.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations; for further particular apply to

G. FERRERO,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umtata	3500	26th October, 1912.

FARES:—

First Class Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.
Second Class Rs. 275.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

HOTELS.

POLACEK'S CARLTON HOTEL.

LATE MATCHIN'S HOTEL,
Outram Road, BOMBAY.

THIS is the Residental Family Hotel of Bombay per excellence. For Europeans only. It is constructed and fitted up on the most modern principles. Electric light and fans in every room, and it has besides the best sanitary arrangements with Hot and Cold baths laid on.

The cuisine in charge of an experienced chef is unsurpassed in Bombay. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be engaged by the day or month and the terms will compare favourably with other Hotels in Bombay.

For terms please apply to the
MANAGING PROPRIETOR.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

Oakes' Madras Cigars

ARE recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

			PER 100 RS. A.
Anglo-Indians No. 1,	4½",	Boxed 100	4 0
Oriental Cheroots	5"	„ 100	3 8
Supers, No. 1,	4¼"	„ 50	4 14
La Flor de Coromandel—			
IMPERIALS,	5¼"	„ 50	8 8
CABINETS,	4½"	„ 50	7 6
OPERAS,	3"	„ 100	5 12
Fiancees,	4¼"	„ 50	9 6
Empires,	4½"	„ 50	10 8
Gymkhanas,	5¼"	„ 50	13 12
Vishnus (Longs),	5"	„ 100	3 14
Vishnus (Shorts),	3½"	„ 100	2 12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Box No. 24, MADRAS.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

WHICH IS CHEAPER?

TO buy a Piano at Rs. 400 cash and then be compelled to buy a Bluthner costing Rs. 1,100 on the Hire System or Buy a Bluthner Piano costing Rs. 1,100 on the Easy Payment System straight away.

What is really the meaning of the word "Cheap", when applied to manufactured goods, to sell them? "Cheap" when applied to the Pianoforte, the article which we make the subject of this advertisement, is perhaps intended purely as a comparative term for price, but in our interpretation it is meaningless, as "cheap" may be equally applied to a Bluthner Upright Grand Piano costing Rs. 1,100 as to one of any other make clamouring for preference at Rs. 400. Yet, who calls a Piano at Rs. 1,100 a "cheap" Piano? The Bluthner at Rs. 1,100 is much cheaper in representing real value; it might be said to carry value even above price, as compared with the piano at Rs. 400, whose estimate of enjoyment or utility, in expert opinion, stands below the level of its price. The craze at the present day for low prices is engulfing many who cannot afford the sacrifice, to become owners of instruments which become valueless extravagances ultimately. Makers of low priced pianos know that there are purchasers who are wholly ignorant in the knowledge of divining musical qualities of expression and tone-colour; cultured and emotional music are unknown considerations to such purchasers who have only ears for sound, and a blank in their minds for real music. Manufacturers also know that sufficient ready-money will always be forthcoming from the million for the purchase of a low priced piano and so it is made to satisfy a demand which is the result of unenlightenment. The inexperienced purchaser, however, soon realizes the fact that buying a low priced piano is not the only expense; absence of durability is proved by the frequent tunings required to help it stand in tune; loss of repetition in the action is its first sign of rapid deterioration; and its acquirement very quickly of a mixed metallic tone, resembling a tin can in the treble and a drum with a hole in the parchment in the bass, renders its last state as best suited perhaps, to a student who does not aspire to the higher attainments in portraying the beauties of piano compositions, but who can play 500 notes in one minute and is striving to increase this velocity to 1000. This is the return obtained in a very short time for the sacrifice of the sum of Rs. 400. Such an investment bears a resemblance rather to price paid at a "Dutch Auction", the definite character of value in which case is obscured by the postponement of its determination. Hundreds continue to buy their experience, and many cannot afford the cost of exchanging their low priced pianos for one of high and reliable quality without considerable effort and sacrifice in domestic economy; but having once been educated to the refined influence and necessity of music and the qualities essential in a musical piano, they gravitate surely to the Bluthner willingly and make the inevitable sacrifice. That is where the low priced piano has done inestimable good to the Bluthner Piano and the piano of the Highest Grade.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

IMPORTERS OF THE BEST PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in Stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	„ „	
Chester	125°	„ „	
Devoe's	125°	„ „	
Monkey	125°	„ „	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

THE DEADLY TROPICAL CLIMATE

To take a chance with one's health in the tropics is utter folly. The climate is against one. The country is against one. The only one thing to do at the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, is to take the certain cure that has stood the test of time.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc. in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

A DRINK OF DELIGHT

Peter Walker Lager is a new departure—a new standard—in beer, better than anything yet brewed. It is specially brewed for hot climates at Burton-on-Trent, England, and will retain its brightness and sparkle far longer than other beers.

PETER WALKER LAGER

is absolutely pure, wholesome and delicious; while invigorating and sustaining, it leaves no after-feeling of heaviness.

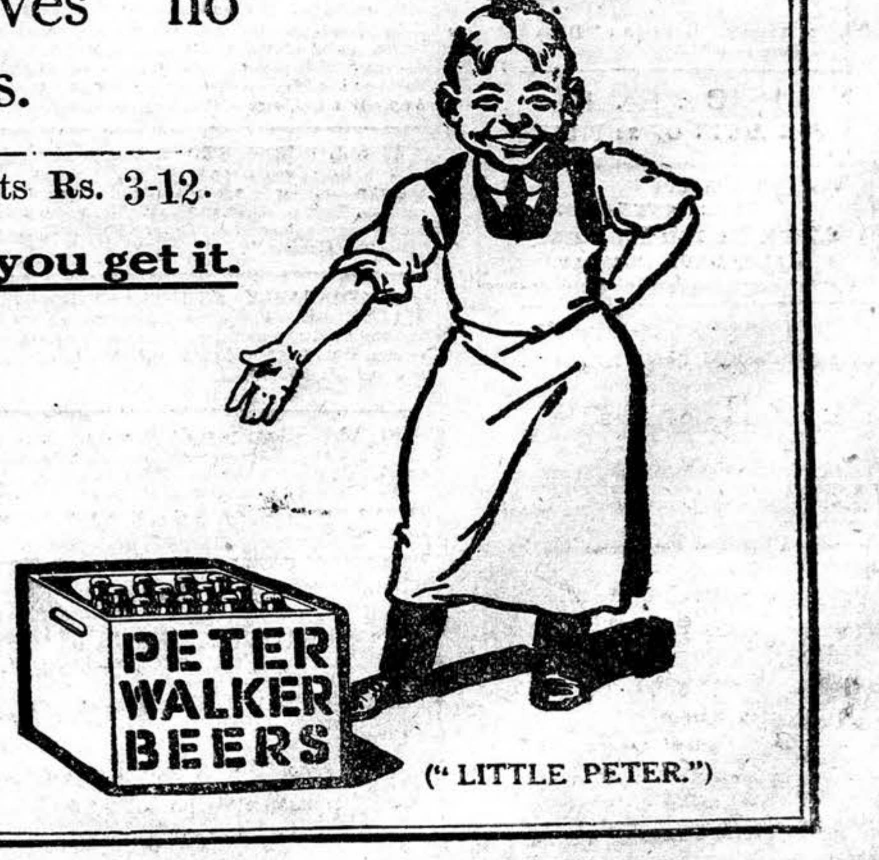
PRICES: Per dozen quarts Rs. 5-12, per dozen Pints Rs. 3-12.

ASK for the "BOY" BRAND and see you get it.

Sole Agents for Bombay & North West India:

TREACHER & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

Buy the "Boy" brand every time.



("LITTLE PETER.")

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CITY OF BIRMINGHAM."

ARRIVED on 22nd October, 1912.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, and within one week of their being landed otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 22nd October, 1912.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, upto 1-30 P. M. (S. T.), on THURSDAY, the 24th October, 1912, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES, for 12 months, from 1st January to 31st December, 1913.

Stores.	Deposit to Accompany Tender.
Castings...	250
Lime	250
Sand, Shingle and Brick	250
Cocoanut and Castor Oils	250
Cocoa Oil No 1 for Pilot Schooners	100
Wrought Iron and Steel	500
Stationery English	250
Stationery Indian	250
Provisions	250
Sundries	500
Ironmongery	500
Metals	250
Files	250
Cement...	250
Ropes	250
Paints and Oils	250
Timber...	500
Lubricating Oils	250

Cheques will not be accepted.

1. Form of Tender and Schedule of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule.

The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores."

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each item or article for which he tenders and any part of a Tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

2. The cost of stamping the Agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.

3. The lime to be slaked with sweet water only and the Tenderer to state the exact locality from which the kunker will be obtained.

4. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

Stores Office,
Elphinstone Bunder.
Bombay, 28th August, 1912.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

DELHI AGENTS: KING, KING & CO.

MESSRS. PHIPSON & Co. beg to announce they have APPOINTED as their DELHI AGENTS MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., who will hold a stock of their Wines, etc., from the 10th October, 1912.

Address:
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
(Agents for Messrs. Phipson & Co.),
1, Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A ROYAL ROAD TO PERFECT HEALTH

is to secure the divine shelter of the world-renowned and universally successful

Atank Nigrah Pills.

The—Mistress of the Tonics manufactured from the purest vegetable drugs without any intoxicants. Remember "Delay is dangerous."

PRICE. Re. 1.
FOR A TIN OF 32 PILLS.

Vaidya Shastri
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF

INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations. are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.

For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.

For Free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.
Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT

THE NAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS COMPANY.

SONGS, DANCES, MUSIC.

In conjunction with the Cinematograph Pictures.

PLEASE NOTE:

That in order to give a Double Programme of Pictures and the Variety Co.

THE FIRST SHOW

will commence at 6-30 p. m. sharp daily. And will finish at 8 p. m. as usual.

(2ND SHOW: 8-30 to 9-30, Cinema Pictures only).

THIRD SHOW
10 to 12 P. M.

CINEMA PICTURES and THE NAPOLITAN VARIETY CO.

The Napolitan Orchestra will play in the Gardens between 9 and 10 P. M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-NIGHT,

There will be a complete CHANGE in the PROGRAMME of both Films and the Variety Co.

The Cinema Programme will include.

THE ASCENT OF MATTER LORA.
THE MARTYRDOM OF ST. STEPHEN.
MAX LINDER: PRINCE.
ANIMATED GAZETTE.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A SMART NATIVE COMPOUNDER, for a firm in the Deccan working under European Supervision. Applications from really competent men only will be considered. Months trial. Salary Gt. Rs. 80 to 100. Apply "Pharmacy," care of "Bombay Gazette."

BURMO-SHAN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WANTED, a well-established Firm to take up the AGENCY of the above Company for the whole of Bombay Presidency.

Prospectus may be had on application to the Manager of this Paper.

Application for Agency should be addressed direct to The Managing Agents,

MESSRS. JOSEPH HENRY & CO.,
1-Merchant Street, Rangoon.

WANTED.—A BOY AS TELEPHONE OPERATOR must be able to understand and speak English, State Salary required. Apply Box No. 399, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A FOREMAN BINDER only Practical men need apply. Those who know a little English preferred. Apply with full particulars to box No. 102, care of this Paper.

PRINTER'S TRAVELLER FOR BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground will be entertained. State Salary expected.

Apply by letter stating Terms and particulars MANAGER "Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—At Green's Mansions, ONE SECOND-HAND HYDRAULIC PASSENGER LIFT, complete. Capable of carrying five persons and of travelling to a height of 80 ft. Apply to

MR. K. M. TARACHAND,
Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A MOTOR LAUNCH in excellent working order about 20 feet by 5 feet. Apply to the CAPTAIN, s. s. "CECIL", care of Messrs. CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A No. 2 "RONEO" COPIER, in good and sound condition. Offered at a low Price, offer wanted.

Apply box No. 398, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, shower and W. C. Use of Dining Room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 106, care of "Bombay Gazette".

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private bath room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light and Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 107, care of "Bombay Gazette."

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private bath, shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 108, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ....$ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....$ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..................$ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....$ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....$ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA, LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS..............................£ 1,360,000

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UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

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L. CAMBE,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID UP CAPITAL............£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.................£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,

Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
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Zanzibar,
Mombassa
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala.
Entebbe.

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CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,850,000

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Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons

Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tieling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Capital Paid up.................... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund.......................... " " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits............. " " 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.

Cebu.
Shanghai.
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Kobe.

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Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs.1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP ......Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND ......Rs. 12,500.

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...............................$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..........................$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.............................£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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Bangkok
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Hamburg
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Harbin
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San Francisco
Shanghai
Shanghai Hongkew
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Sourabaya
Taipeh
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama
Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

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RESERVE.............................£ 50,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
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HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.......£1,000,000
PAID UP ....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.......£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
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Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT:—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ⅛ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS:—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London),
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED ... ... Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ... ... Rs. 8,62,618
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)... Rs. 8,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ % p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM B. A.,
Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

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—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

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Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOONGERSI ROAD, WALKESHWAR.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Amrital Dayaram and Manilal Dayaram, the adjudged insolvents, and with the consent and concurrence of Mr. Mahomed Abdul Sattar bin Mahomed Abdul Rahiman, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day October, 1912, at 5 p. m. (S. T.) the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Mahomed Abdul Sattar bin Mahomed, Abdul Rahiman and the abovenamed insolvents in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 970 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east formerly by the property of Chimanlalji Maharaj and now of Shantaram Narayan on or towards the west formerly by the property of late Narayan Krishna Land and now by the property of Lukhmidas Khimjee, on or towards the north by the public road called Doongers Road and on or towards the south by the property of Gangadas Vijbhukhandas, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "D" Ward No. 3144 and Street No. 3.

For further particulars and typed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., attorneys for R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at De Lisle Road, Parel.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Behramji H. Warden, Attorney for the owner Mr. Pestanji Jamshedji Patel, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with buildings standing thereon, situate at De Lisle Road, Parel, in the City of Bombay, and being a part of land Registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's Old Nos. 82, 666, 667, 690, 737, 710, 727, 729 and 732, Collector's New Nos. 1-11981, New Survey No. 1-2704, and in the Books of the Foras Land Commissioner, under No. 852, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 2251 (4) and Street No. 300 (c) De Lisle Road, and containing by admeasurement 1013 2/5 square yards, bounded on the south by the Hope mills, on the east by De Lisle Road, on the north by the vacant land, belonging to Behramji Hirjibhai Warden, and on the west by another plot given on lease by the said Behramji Hirjibhai Warden to Dossabhoy Rustomji Daruwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Behramji H. Warden, Attorney for the owner, at his office, Small Cause Court Buildings, Princess Street or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for Lovers of Art.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLOURS ENGRAVINGS. &c.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Meadows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co. and next to Messrs. Dunnett and & Co. the very valuable historical and classical oil paintings, water colours, engravings, etchings, photogravure, chromos, facsimile, reproduction, etc. etc by eminent artists in rich frames.

The above pictures are very strongly recommended to lovers of arts and also to persons who have to furnish their palaces and bungalows artistically.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Old Paradise Lodge, Powai Road, Malabar Hill," very valuable and handsome, French and English made artistic household furniture, such as large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side-board and dumb-waiters, large durrie carpets, wall clock, glass door, cupboard, drawing-room sofas and chairs by Roberts, one French writing Bureau and a small secret combination safe fitting the Bureau, one handsome sweet tone ebonized semi-grand piano by Pleyel Wolff & Co. Paris, large tapestry curtains, hall lamp, writing tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing, chests-of-drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, chival glass, one large English ice box, glass and crockeryware, China matting, copper utensils, one 15 H-P 4 cylinder, Limousine Body Panhard Levassor, etc. etc. The property of J. N. Metaxa, Esq., of Messrs. Ralli Bros.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Suit No. 790 of 1912.

Fatmabai widow ... ... Plaintiff.

Vs.

Ahmed Dewji and others ... ... Defendants

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Ahmed Devji, the Receiver appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

One grey horse, going in harness.

One bay waler horse, going in harness.

One rubber-tyred wooden wheels canoe shape victoria.

One rubber-tyred bicycle wheels victoria.

One rubber-tyred wooden wheels victoria.

One rubber-tyred bicycle wheels shigram.

3 sets of single harnesses and 2 sets of double harnesses.

One lot of old harnesses and a lot of old coachman's coats, pugrees, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 brown water horse, 6 years, goes well in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1912.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, OCT. 21.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 22

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	73 3-8	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	89 1-2		1-2
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	90 1-2	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	63 7-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	29 3-16		1-8
do. 2 months' notice...	29 5-16		1-8
Bar Silver in New York ...	63 1-4		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·24		01
do. do. at Berlin...	20 50 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. New York...	4·83 3-4	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 5-8		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4 5-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3	un	chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	3 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier—Fair demand.
Futures	Steady
Manchester	Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales	... 12,000 bales.
sold on Speculation and for Export...	2,500 „
Imports	... 40,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 6·07—09
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 9-16—1 16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5 83	5 77	5·77	5·79	5·80
—08	—08	—08	—03	—09

Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May.-June	June-July.
5·84	5·83	5·84	5·84
—09	—09	—09	—09

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 10·39 Mar. 10·62
New York official Noon call Dec. 10·38 Mar. 10·58
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 10·67 Mar. 10·86.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	75,000
Receipts at „ last year ...	83,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	5?,000
Exports to Continent ...	50,000
Spot Cotton ...	10·90 unchgd

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·40—01

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·60—04

Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on foreign buying.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	10 3-4 unchgd
Futures month of Dec. ...	10·65—02
Futures month of Mar. ...	10·85—01
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Easy

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	... Nominal
Do. Months— ...	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	......
Wheat White Karachi ...	... 40—1-4
Do. Months ...	... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	... 39 1-2—1-4
Do Months—	... Oct.-Nov. London—Nominal

Tone—Quiet.

Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 2,230,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ...	37
Do. Month— ...	Jan.-Feb.—Sellers Quiet
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ...	No—Sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	38 3-4
Do Months ...	Jan.-Feb.—Buyer

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship.	... Nominal
Do. Months— ...	......
Do. Name of Ports— ...	......
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	... Nominal
Do. Months— ...	......
Do. Name of Ports.— ...	......
Brown Cawnpore	... 48 3-4+1
Do. Months—	...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—	Hamburg—Buyers

Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	... 57 3-4+1 1-4
Do. Months—	...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers	

Tone—Firm.

Linseed Calcutta ...	...Not received
Do. Months— ...	...
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	... 51 1-2+3-4
Do. Months—	... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-19-0 unchgd Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 15 1-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber... ... ... 4 6 +1-4 Oct.-Nov.—Sellers—Steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers G M C ...	£ 87
Yellow Metal ...	d 7 3-8
Standard Copper G M B ...	£ 75 1-4

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...15s 6d—Nomina

ARRIVALS:—

"Malvern" "Range."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 3 —3-4d

Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Flat—Very little doing.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12—1 1-2d.

Do. Months of Shipments ...Nov. Mar.—Sellers

Tone—Dull—Easier.

German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 2 1-2—1d

Months of Shipments ... Oct.—Sellers
9 7 1-2—3-4d—May—Sellers

Tone—Flat and declining owing to heavy selling.

E A & a Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 13 4 1-2 unchgd

Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone.—Very little doing

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 1 1-2 unchgd

Month of Shipments ... Nov.—Value.

Tone—Firm.

Java Sugar—Tone—Steady but little or nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [21st OCT. 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 19th and 20th Oct. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway..........	8	8,393
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	16	18,915

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 14 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been a moderate demand for Bank wire, but private bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote:—

T T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-8d. Nov.
Do. do Francs	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...151 1-2
Shanghai „	...211
Japan „	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened quiet at 95 13-16 for Cash and 95 11-16 for the Settlement. A moderate business has been done and prices have given way 1-8 and 1-16 during the day, closing as under.

We quote:—

Cash ...	Rs. 95	11	0
Settlement ...	„ 95	10	0

BULLION:—

Yesterday the London market for bar silver closed quiet with a decline of 1-8 in ready and forward, the quotations being 29 3-16 and 29 5-16 respectively. New York was 1-4 down at 63 1-4. The local market opened at 73 3-4 ex duty for ready and 73 7-8 for the first settlement and after declining 3-16 has recovered to the rates quoted below. A moderate business is reported.

Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 23	15	0
Australian „	„ 23	15	0
Sovereigns „	„ 15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	„ 73	11	0
1st Settlement	„ 73	12	0
2nd Settlement	„ 74	1	0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	„ 83	1	0
1st Settlement	„ 83	2	0
2nd Settlement	„ 83	7	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The home markets are again easier and the general opinion seems to be in favour of a further decline. Crops reports from America are favourable, receipts continue large, and the political outlook is still causing uneasiness. Yesterday the local market was closed. To-day the opening tone was quiet and prices were Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower all round. Good Broach was quoted Rs. 283 1-2 and fine Khamgaon-Akola Rs. 273. Business was done during the morning at these rates to a small extent. At Colaba there was little doing and the market closed quiet with prices rather easier. Rates are as under.

Ready cotton is quiet with only a small demand.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	239·90	March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	282 1-2	„
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	„	283	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	„	280-81	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	„	276	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„	273	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	„	263	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	253	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	250	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	251	Dec.
„ „ „	„	254	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	„	236	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 10,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 22,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·87	5·80	5·80
+04	+03	+03
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
5 82	5·83	5·85
+03	+03	+03
Apr.-May.	May-June.	June.-July.
5·86	5·87	5·87
+03	+03	+03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	9	6	0	B.T.
December	„	10	3	0	B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	„	10	3	6	B.T.

RAPESEED:—Quiet.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...	Rs.	8	4	0	B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	„	7	10	0	B.T.
Yellow „ „ ...	„	8	10	0	„

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet.

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	54	0	0
Black Kutni	„	46	0	0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 12 5 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 39 0 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	26	0	0	
Forward	„	24	8	0	D. J.

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Steady.

We quote:—

Jan.-Feb. Bold ... Rs. 44 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 1 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5	7	6	R. T.
„ „ May 1913 ...	„	5	8	6	„

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,760
Bank of India	66 1-4
Eastern Bank	91 1-2
Indian Specie	74

MILLS.

David	560
Kohinoor	877 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,280
New Great Eastern	307 1-2
Standard	1,520

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay B. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	173
Bombay B. S. & T. C. Preference...	185
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,555
Shevrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	23 1-4
Treacher and Co	525

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	572 1-2

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	589	bales.
Wheat	16,940	cwts.
Linseed	341	„
Rapeseed	731	„
Gingellyseed	3 061	„
Poppyseed	106	„
Groundnuts...	441	„
Castorseed	2,227	„
Rice	1,275	„
Myrabollams..	860	„
Cottonseed	1,315	„
Mowraseed	481	„
Gram	16,015	„
Joowar	1,450	„
Maize	1,079	„
Barley	10,284	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 19th Oct. 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 12th Oct. 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct 12. Rs.	Oct. 19. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... Public Deposits at Branches	1,10,92,102	1,20,13,898
Other Deposits	11,19,02,355	10,98,40,622
Post Bills	3,613	3,613
Sundries	21,33,963	22,60,987
	14,57,32,033	14,47,19,120
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ..	2,48,96,138	2,47,04,393
Other authorised Securities	8,83,326	8,85,326
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ..	93,45,669	91,97,468
Loans do. do. ...	4,05,74,197	4,08,83,421
Bills discounted and purchased	1,64,49,813	1,69,50,691
Dead Stock	2,36,436	2,36,268
Stamps	4,202	4,142
Bullion	10,79,581	10,54,116
Balances with other Banks	4,47,426	3,79,217
Sundries..................	2,33,759	2,37,691
Cash	5,15,79,586	5,01,86,387
	14,57,32,033	14,47,19,120

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 22.

There was less activity in the coal share market, to-day, but there was a little alteration in prices, and attention was specially devoted to a few stocks, including the Royal, which, starting yesterday at 7 advanced to 7-12, and to-day started at 8-8 and went up to 8-12.

The jute and gunny markets were firmer, but not much business was done.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON, 1st SORT.

Mutton Gramfed from As. 6 to As. 8 per lb.

Saddle, Leg, Shoulder (1st sort) As 3 1-2; (2nd sort) As 3 per lb.

Liver from As. 2 each.

Kidney from As. 9 to As. 10 per doz.

Tongue As. 9 to As. 10 per doz.

Brain As. 1 each.

VEAL.

Hind Quarter from As. 3 1-2 per lb.

Fore Quarter from As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.

Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.

Soup Meat As. 1 per lb.

Brisket from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per lb.

Round from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per lb.

Hump from As. 10 to Rs. 1 each.

Sirloin from As. 2 1-2 to As. 3 1-2 per lb.

Tongue from As. 2 1-2 to As 4 each.

Oxtail from As. 1 1-2 to As. 3 each.

Liver from As. 1 1-2 per lb.

Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.

FISH.

Pomfret (small) from As. 3 As. 4 per pair.

Pomfret (medium) As 6 per pair.

Pomfret (large) from As 8 to Rs 10 per pair.

Pomfret (black) from As 8 to As 12 per pair.

Gholl from Rs. 2 1-2 to Rs. 4 each.

Surmaye (large) from As. 12 to Rs. 1 each.

Surmaye (small) from As. 3 to As 8 each.

Salmon (large) nil.

Salmon (small) nill.

Prawns from As. 2 to As. 6 per doz.

Oysters from As. 2 to As. 4 per doz.

Mullet (large) nil.

Mullet (small) from As. 8 to Rs. 1 1-2 per doz.

Lobsters from As. 1 to As. 3 each.

Crabs nil

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls (large) from As. 14 to Rs. 1 each.

Half Fowls As. 8 to As 10 each.

Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.

Duck from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1 1-4 each.

Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 each.

Turkey (Hen) Rs. 4 each.

Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.

Rabbits from As. 8 to Rs. 1 each.

Partridges As. 5 each.

Snipe nil.

FRUITS.

Oranges from As. 8 to Rs. 2 per doz.

Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.

Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As 6 per doz.

Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.

Plantains (Green) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per doz.

Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.

Grapes (white) As. 8 per seer.

Grapes (black) from As. 10 to As. 12 per seer.

Mangoes (Common) from Rs. 1 1-2 to Rs. 3 per d.

do. (Madras)

do. (Affose) nil.

do. (Nilam) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per doz.

VEGETABLES.

Cauliflower from As. 2 to As. 5 each.

Green Peas from As. 1 1-2 per seer.

Cabbages from As. 1 1-2 per seer.

Tomatoes from As. Pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.

Turnips (middle) nil.

Bringal from As. 1 to As 1 1-4 per seer.

Cucumber from As. 1 to As. 1-4 per seer.

Potatoes from pies 6 to As. 1 per seer.

Lettuces from pies 6 to Pies 9 each.

French Beans from As. 2 to As. 2 1-2 per seer.

Beetroot from Pies 6 to As. 1 1-2 each.

Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1 each.

Onions from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.

Carrots pies 9 per seer.

Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.

Double Beans As. 2 1-2 per seer.

Pumpkins (White) from As. 2 to As. 5 each.

Pumpkins (Red) pies. 6 per seer.

Celery from Pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.

Yames (White) Pies 6 per seer.

Yames (Red) As. 1 1-2 per seer.

Sugar from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.

Sago As. 2 per seer.

Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.

Butter As. 1 2 per lb.

Eggs pies 6 each.

Coffee (French) As. 12 per tin.

Dall (Toor) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Scindia" Oct 23.

The Anchor Line s s "Scindia" will sail from No 2 shed Victoria Dock this morning with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 7-30 a. m. sharp:—

TO MARSEILLES

Mr T R Bell
Mrs a Castel

TO GIBRALTER.—Mr E A Aquiar

TO LONDON.—Mr Shortt

TO LIVERPOOL

Miss M Campbell
Mr O H T Dudley
Mrs Gidney, infant and nurse.
Lt Col W B Young

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

MARDALL—October 5 at Kohat, of peritonitis, Col William Stratford Mardall, Commandant, 31st D C O Lancers, aged 50.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

French Room: The fun and difficulty of teaching and learning French:—Prof. L. Peltier, 6-30 p. m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim: "If you are not doing very well don't blame your enemy: look yourself over."—ATCHISON GLOBE.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 11th instant, left Aden at 3 a.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Maloja" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2-39 p. m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major C. Richardson, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion. B. B. and C. I. Railway Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening:—

March	Edina	Hume
Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela
Valse	Unrequited Love	Lincke
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Serenade	O Solo Mio	Capua
Gavotte	Weymouth Chimes	Howgill
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs	Hume
Dance	In the Shadows	Lincke
Galop	Infernal	Keler Bela

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of J. D. Bracken, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day:—

March	Arabia	Larry Buck
Overture	La Dame Blanche	Bouldieu
Rope Dance	In the Shadows	Finck
Grand Selection	Cavalleria Rusticana	Mascagni
Valse Orientale	Vision of Salome	A Joyce
Selection	The New Aladdin	Caryll and Monckton
Galop (Bell Solo)	The Tubuphone	Hume

DUSERRA AT PAREL.—This interesting ceremony was celebrated with the usual pomp and show, customary to the operatives in the cotton mills. A visitor from the home country was astonished to find the tasteful decoration of all the machinery and tools in the Finlay Mills, Ltd. Mottoes of welcome were tastefully worked in cotton, and ships loaded with cotton were mechanically working around the rooms. Even merry-go-rounds, fans, and other displays were in full swing. Cocoanuts were displayed and other articles conspicuous with the customs of the people's religion. The presence of the officials were taken advantage of, by the operatives, in decorations, and a great display of generosity, in the shape of refreshments, &c. The success of the mills in its entirety and of Jas. Finlays and Co. as agents, was proposed by the manager in every department, and an echoing round of applause was given by the cheering of the people.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The adoption of bi-weekly instead of weekly programmes seems to have been appreciated, as is apparent by the crowded houses each evening and the applause of the audience, who are very audible in voicing their sentiments. To a selection of excellent films, the addition the "entracte" of the Neapolitan Troubadours, has been remarkably well received, and consequently their engagement has been extended into the programme that has effect from to-night, the variety of which is as great as that of its predecessors. Of course, the Animated Gazette is a standing feature, except when for any reason it is not received by the mail, as might be the case with a newspaper or other postal article. "The Martyrdom of St. Stephen" is a magnificent film, both as an accurate record of the events and a faithful representation of the characters of that period in details affecting dress, scenery, etc. The "Ascent of the Matterhorn" is a series of pictures that places the audience on the eminences that are viewed, in so far as it is practicable for mind to operate over matter. The dramatic item is supplied in the story of "Men and Stones," one of Undermans best efforts. It has a splendid cast and the power and effect created in the characters introduced is maintained throughout the play. Max and Wiffles have not been over-looked as essential in a good programme, the former in the principal part in "For Love of a Maid" and the latter in "Two Sets of Keys," and they will no doubt succeed as usual in producing roars of laughter.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 21st Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 22nd October:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	0	0
This day last year..............	1	0
Total mortality from all causes		89
Same date last year		88
Cholera	1	2

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. In two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

Rain Forecasted for Bombay and the Deccan.

STORM WARNING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 22.

The disturbance from the Bay that passed inland is shown this morning as a feeble depression over Mysore. It will probably pass out into the Arabian Sea during the next thirty-six hours. The monsoon is now fairly active and rainfall has been nearly general in south-east Madras, Mysore, north Madras coast; fairly general in Malabar, south Hyderabad, Bengal coast and local in Madras, the Deccan, Upper and Lower Burma.

Calicut records 3 inches; Cuddalore, 1; Salem and Coconada, each 1 1-2; Nellore, 2; Masulipatam, 4; Jagdalpur and Myitkyina, each 1; and Bhamo, 1 1-2.

Forecast:—The rainfall will probably extend into the south of Bombay, the Deccan and the Konkan coast.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram received yesterday from the Meteorological Department, Simla, has been sent to the Port Officer, Bombay:—

Depression, crossing peninsula near Mysore, may pass into the Arabian Sea and give rise to squally weather off Malabar coast.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 22nd Oct., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Karachi. Maximum temperature is in excess at Karachi and Bikaner; the minimum is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in west Central India and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at most stations. Minimum temperature is in defect at Indore, Deesa and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air generally drier than usual. Night temperature is below the average except in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north Konkan and moderately clouded in the south Konkan. Humidity is in defect at Bombay. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad records 0·23" of rain. Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. There air is drier than usual in Hyderabad and in the north Bombay Deccan. Night temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been widespread on the Coromandel Coast and nearly general in south Hyderabad, the eastern districts of the Madras Deccan, Mysore, the Carnatic and Malabar. Masulipatam records a heavy fall of 3·80." There has thus been an increase both in the area and amount of rainfall today. The disturbed conditions appear to have crossed to coast between Madras and Masulipatam and are shown today to lie over the Madras Deccan; they may move further in some westerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely on the north Madras Coast and in the Madras Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar and south-east Madras, and some showers in south Bombay Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 22nd October, was 29 899 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 14 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

PIRATES OF THE SOUTH SEA

Romance of Twenty Years Ago Recalled.

A romance of twenty years ago is recalled by the arrest yesterday at Brussels of Eugene Degraeve, alias Alexandre Rorique, for attempting to break into the Church of Saint-Aubain at Namur, the treasure-chest of which contains relics of great value wired the Paris correspondent of the "Daily News" and Leader on October 4.

In 1896 Eugene Degraeve, alias Alexandre Rorique and his brother, Lionce Degraeve, alias Leonce Rorique, were sentenced to death by a maritime court at Brest for "murder and piracy." This is the story of the tragic events which took place in 1891-3 on board the French steamer Ninorahiti in the South Seas. On Dec. 15, 1891, the vessel left Tahiti on a pearl fishing and copra trading expedition. They put in at several islands, and at Kankura, on the mate's recommendation, they took aboard his brother Eugene, who called himself Alexandre Rorique. The vessel touched at the islands of Katin, Makenco, and Kikueru, but after that nothing more was heard of her.

Some months later, however, a ship, corresponding exactly to the description of the Nonorahiti arrived at Ponapi, one of the Carolines. It bore the name of Roi freshly painted on the stern. and on her arrival the captain and the mate, who were the brothers Rorique, set about selling her.

When the negotiations were completed and the boat sold the cook, Hippolyte Mirey. demanded his share of the profits, which the two brothers refused him. Mirey thereupon went to the Governor of Ponapi and told him an extraordinary story.

One evening, he said, the brothers Rorique entered the cabin of the captain revolver in hand, shot him and threw his body overboard. An Englishman named Gibson met the same fate. The four natives, who formed the crew, dare not lift a finger to save them.

The cook, Mirey, however, made an agreement with the murderers. He put a large dose of poison in the food destined for the natives, all of whom died in terrible agony, and in return for this service and his silence he was to receive a third of the profits of the sale of the vessel and cargo.

The Roriques denied the story absolutely. They were brought before the Maritime Court at Brest in December 1893, and though they gave a quite different version of the story they were condemned to death. Mirey was acquitted. The sentence on the brothers was commuted to penal servitude for life, but a number of influential persons struck by the inadequacy of the evidence, agitated in their favour, and in 1899 the President of the Republic, M. Loubet, signed a decree of pardon.

Leonce had died in prison.

Returning to Belgium, Rorique conceived the daring project of breaking into the Saint-Aubain church at Namur and robbing the treasury. Degraeve gathered round him a little band of adventurers, and planned the "coup." There was a sacristan in charge of the church. He would have to be overpowered, chloroformed, and bound, or, if necessary, even killed. A comrade turned traitor and on the day the "coup" was to come off the church was well guarded. Degraeve and his accomplices returned post haste to Brussels, but they were followed by detectives, who arrested the leader and two others yesterday.

RASH ON FACE HANDS AND BODY

Red Patches with White, Dry Scab. Like Dandruff on Head. Very Itchy. After Using Cuticura Remedies for One Week Was Entirely Cured.

"I suffered very much from eczema for eight or nine months. A fine rash appeared on my face, hands, scalp and on my body. It formed red patches with a white, dry scab. It was like dandruff on the head, very itchy at times. I tried several kinds of medicines and ointments, and also got some doctor's medicine, but none of them did me any good, and I got no relief. I saw the advertisement of the Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper, so sent for 4s. 6d. worth of Cuticura Remedies. After using the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills for one week, I was entirely cured, and have had no trouble since." (Signed) Edmond Fitzpatrick White, Newcastle, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, July 14, 1911.

CURED BABY IN A WEEK

"My baby's head was nothing but a mass of scab all over, and it worried me to look at it. I got a little Cuticura Ointment and found it was doing good so I bought two more boxes and it healed. After using the Cuticura Ointment a few days the scab came right off, leaving his head quite bald. Now he has a head as clean and smooth as if he had never had any bad head at all, and the hair is quite thick and lovely and light. He is a lovely baby now. We had used so many other kinds of ointment, but it was of no use, and the Cuticura Remedies cured my baby in a week. I advise anyone who has skin trouble to use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. L. Hall, Whiting Yard, Bedminster, Bristol, Eng., Jan. 20, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and hair, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRE

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V.P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

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Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Barjora, 1,908 tons Captain A. D. Burbridge, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo 20 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain J. Younger, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3,253 tons, Captain W. Kelso, will sail to-day for Marseilles, Liverpool, with a general cargo 9 cabin and 8 deck passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Birmingham, 4,838 tons, Captain B. Dawse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo one horse and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 22.

Banoi	3791	Poter		P & O Co
Barala	18 9	Butler		M M & Co
Barjora	1908	[illegible]rbridge		M M & Co
Boverio	284[illegible]	Harper		F F Campbell & Co
Beme	1899	Younger		S W & Co
Bridge	6 9	Fillman		F F C & Co
Cecil	5210	Lovik		J M & Co
City of Birmingham	4838	Dawse		K Nixon & Co
Crown Arragon	2828	Herschel		
Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	P & O Co
Dwarka	759	Moxon		M M & Co
Gymeric	2593	Cussack		B N Lang
Harpenden	2302	Cromack		Turner Morrison & Co
Mazagon	3280	Raddo k	Calcutta...19-10	M M & Co
Maloja	6782	Weston	London ..23-10	P &O Co
Ocean	2460	Christiansen		The Bombay Co
Republic	2764	Ireland		The Captain
Virginia	2739	M rgan		Lt Col Aldershot
Vadala	2164	Cocklin		M M & Co
Wearbeck	2446	Shotton		T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Assaye	4230	Cocksan	Sighai	23-10	P &O Co
A Lawoe	1817	Brewig	Jedah		Dadamia Khundwani
B Ariosto	2760	Bradley	Karachi	25-10	J Finlay & Co
C&R Montello	2770	Croft	K'chi	30-10	J Finlay & Co
D&E Wardha	2552	Cannock			M M & Co
K Wakasa Maru	3922	Neilson			N Y Kaisha
N Belll of Ireland	2772	Weeks	Antwerp	30-10	R A Willis
O Umhloti	1338	Ost		23-10	R A Willis
P Liverpool	3033	Baty	Mostyn Deep	26-10	K N & Co
Q Silverash	2378	Scroggie	Ant	26-10	T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Chyebassa	3991	Wadge	Antwerp	30-1	M M & Co
2 Scindia	3523	Kelso	L'pool	23-10	W & A G & Co
7 Habsburg	2395	Seberich			A L S N Co
8 Sofala	3436	[illegible]oth			M M & Co
9 Weissenfels	2438	Bellen	Hamburg	22-10	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mohomed			Bo S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hossein	Repairing		Bo S N Co

M W D D

Naderi	1168	Hughes	arrived		Bo & P S N Co

P & O Dock.

Edith	1815	Beeching	Repairing		J Mackintosh& Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	City of B'ingham	Dawse	G'gow, Sept 28

DEPARTURES.

Oct	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	R I M S N'brook.	Harold	Durban

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Scindia, Kelso, for Liverpool, &c.
" Barjora, Burbridge, for Busreh, &c.
" Beme, Younger, for Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Bridge, for Bangkok.
" Wakasa Maru, for Kobe, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Coy's s s Berbera arrived in London from Calcutta on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

The Natal Line s s Umzumbi arrived at Weymouth from Bombay on the morning of the 20th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Coy's s s Sardegna from Bombay left Aden for Genoa on the 21st instant. The same Coy's s s Ischia from Hongkong left Singapore (direct) for Bombay on the 22nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Oct. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—63 bales wool, D Koondanmal; 74 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co; 42 cwts old rubber, R M Jussawalla and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Maloja s—41 cwts wax, Kassum; a 3,200 cwts wheat and 3,200 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co; 100 bales savri cotton, J Kassum; 45 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola; 44 cwts fishmaws, R Bhimji and Co; 100 bales savri cotton, J Kassum.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cecil s—1,250 tons manganeseore S Smidt and Co; 8,000 cwts barley 2,000 cwts poppyseed, 1,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—1,100 cwts wheat Ralli Bros; 496 cwts wheat J Facheri.

FOR VELETTA.

Maloja s—60 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—201 cwts gum S Cooverji and Co; 300 cwt cattle horns, E Mahomed; 500 cwts gum M Jafferbhoy; 4,004 cwts linseed C Boggiano and Co 4,500 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co; 2,440 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts castorseed, Magonlal; 400 cwts buffallo horns; J M Rahimtoola.

Silverash s—60 bales cottonfly H E Bode and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wassenfels s—200 cwts cashewnuts, B Jewundas and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Sliverash s—290 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—4,002 cwts gingellyseed. C Boggiano and Co; 200 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—20 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 15 chests opium, B Dungarsidas.

Wakasa Maru s—800 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—50 bales twist, The M B Kaisha; 15 chests opium R Dungarsidas; 50 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co; 10 chests opium, H Bynath; 4 chests opium, J Samirmal; 20 chests opium M Gajanand; 5 chests opium, B Harmandas; 15 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 30 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—700 bales cotton. A Blascheck and Co; 500 bales cotton, M H Dedashti; 100 bales cotton, H Nessey and Co.

Assaye s—1 cwt ivory, J Tatia.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

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A
SPECIALITY.

TO seek relief for your fractured, dislocated or sprained limbs, and to avoid permanent crippling, you should neither go to the Generae Practitioners nor to quack bonesetters, but to thl Specialist,

BYRAM N. KHAMBATA,
SPECIALIST BONESETTER.
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Opp. Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

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AND
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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 ° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 ° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125 ° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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A Lecture delivered
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THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5,
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

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SIX-CYLINDER NOISELESS
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THE Most perfectly Constructed Chassis in the World. An Engineering Triumph that is the envy of the World's Motor Manufacturers. The first six-cylinder and still the best. The Holder of the World's record from 13 to 24 hours' continuous running—a marvel of endurance and efficiency then, and which has never been equalled since! Only 4 Grands Prix have ever been awarded six-cylinder cars at the Great International Exhibition, and the Napier holds 3 of them! To drive round the World or in the crowded streets of the cities, the most perfect car made. No wonder NAPIER claims to build the world's

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and thus convinces you of it by incontrovertible facts.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

EYE WITNESS.—It is undesirable to discuss matters of the kind in the public press. Complain to the Bishop.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 23rd October, 1912

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

AN official return shows the number of factories, worked by mechanical power in India, to be 2,834, an increase of 211 on the previous year. Of the total, cotton gins and presses number 1,390, cotton mills 236, rice mills 215, jute presses 138, saw-mills 101, iron and brass works and foundries 90, railway workshops 66, jute mills 59 and flour mills 37. In these factories the daily average number of persons employed is 1,014,241, 624,945 being male adults and 115,540 females' 43,273 male children and 8,753 females' Of these 32 per cent. are employed in Bengal and 29 in Bombay. The Indian cotton industry which dates from 1851 now claims 250 mills, containing 84,627 looms and 6,346,675 spindles. Of this number 105 are exclusively spinning mills, nineteen exclusively weaving, while in 126 both spinning and weaving are carried on. Together they employ a daily average of 230,876 hands. It is interesting to learn that the nominal capital of these mills is Rs. 22,36,57,596, including the sterling capital of £636,274. Twelve mills, worked by private owners, have not returned the capital employed by them, but it is estimated that sixteen crores represents the sum. We may take it that the aggregate of the nominal capital and debentures is nearly 262·2 millions of rupees and of this 213·2 millions is paid up. Only thirty-four cotton-mills are owned otherwise than by joint stock companies. Of the total concerns, Bombay possesses 67 per cent. of the mills, 70 per cent. of the spindles and 78 of the looms. In the last decade we find the annual outturn of yarn has exceeded five hundred million lbs. in every year. In 1900-1 famine and the collapse of the China markets restricted production. A rapid recovery was followed by marked stagnation, after which the maximum of 665 million lbs. was reached. Since then, the figures show a shrinkage, but the output fluctuated year by year and the average was maintained. It is noticeable that in Bombay that using Egyptian and other imported cotton, the mills are now spinning in appreciable quantity yarns of No. 40 and upwards. In 1909-10, the production in British India of the finer yarns—31 to 40—decreased to 15·5 million lbs. in 1908-9, but in 1910-11 it rose again to 17·6 million lbs. The imports of yarn from the United Kingdom and other places are about five per cent. of the total production in British India.

Under mineral production we find the record of much progress. The most successful of the wells are those of the Irrawaddy valley. Yenangyaung is the oldest and most developed of the fields. Native mills have been at work for over a century and in 1886, prior to the annexation of Upper Burma, the output is estimated to have averaged about two million gallons a year. Drilling was begun in 1887 and by seven years later the output had risen to ten million gallons per annum. Since then progress has been more rapid and in 1910 the output had reached 175 millions. The Yenangyat field yielded a very small supply of petroleum before 1891, in which year drilling was started by the Burma Oil Company. The maximum, however, was twenty-two million gallons and since then the output had fallen off Oil was struck at Minbu recently and it is hoped that a productive field may be proved, though such prospects are not entertained concerning the springs in Baluchistan. The enormous increase in the output of the Burma oil field has reversed the former position of foreign and Indian oil in the market. Concerning manganese ore a sanguine view is taken of the situation. The ore raised in the Central Provinces is of a very high grade, ranging from 50 to 54 per cent. of the metal and in consequence of its high quality is able to pay the heavy tax of freight over five hundred miles of railway, besides the shipment charges to Europe and America, for the whole of the ore is exported to be used principally in steel manufacture in the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States. Of coal over twelve million tons was produced last year of the value of Rs. 3,68,33,162, gold to the value of Rs. 3,30,37,286, of petroleum Rs. 1,25,38,910, and manganese ore Rs. 1,27,41,856.

Concerning coal we find that the Raniganj field, which held first place among collieries until 1905 now stands second, though its output was over four million tons, equal to 35 per cent. of the year's total production. Jharria, which now stands first, turned out six and a half million tons as a record and last year over five and three quarters, 48·1 per cent of the year's output. To the eighteen ovens installed on this field in 1909, for the recovery of tar and ammonia, twelve were added in the following year, but it appears there has been some difficulty in working the plant. However, it is expected that when experience has been gained a profitable industry will be created. The development of coal-mining in India is shown to have materially affected foreign supplies. The greatest quantity imported in any one year, 1894, was 820,000 tons. In 1896, the quantity had fallen to half a million, but in 1900 the total was no more than 135,649 tons. Bombay is the largest importer of foreign coal and the United Kingdom has always supplied by far the greatest part of the imported coal. On the average of twenty-one years, Australia holds second place while Japan third until 1907 until Natal went ahead of Japan and has since held that position. Instead of importing all her coal India now exports as much as eight per cent. of her total production—this amount not including bunker coal which has, of course, been considerable—Ceylon, the Straits and Australia being our principal customers.

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MIDNAPUR AND MYMENSINGH. So far as Indian affairs were concerned Sir John Rees appears to have monopolised the question paper in the House of Commons on Monday and, while one of his interpellations certainly bordered on the indiscreet, generally he was right in the points he raised. We do not think he was well advised in questioning the Secretary of State regarding the alleged shock to public confidence, occasioned by the reversal of the "two Fletcher judgments." We consider this matter has already been given greater prominence than was necessary or advisable, and we cannot see that the question was necessary to strengthen the other points which the old Indian Civilian desired to, and did, make. But his question regarding the deferred promotion of officials against whom proceedings are pending was of another order, and we are glad to note that Sir John elicited the reply that exceptional cases will be considered on their merits. Not that we consider the reply altogether satisfactory. It must be recognised, of course, that in such cases there are many difficulties to be faced, but those who, like Sir John Rees, claim that the rule should be cancelled will contend that in the large majority of cases charges made against the higher officials in India are usually malicious and in even a larger majority are never substantiated; and that therefore the keeping of officials under official clouds, sometimes for protracted periods—as in the cases of Messrs Clarke and Weston—is neither just nor sane. Contentions of this character are strong and hard to rebut. Moreover, there is in this system more than a suspicion that a man is punished before he has been judged, a suspicion that we hope will never cease to be hateful to the Britisher. But on the other hand there is this point of view possible, namely, that in cases in which an official ultimately fails to clear himself, the fact that he had been promoted between the launching of the proceedings against him and the decision would not only shock public confidence, a proceeding which Sir John Rees himself fears so much, but would also mean that the delinquent had received privileges to which he was scarcely entitled. We should, therefore, in all the circumstances, have liked a fuller reply by the Under Secretary of State in this matter.

Coming to the question of compensation for Messrs. Clarke and Weston, once more we think Sir John Rees was on safe ground. Can there be any doubt that both these officers did incur pecuniary losses through the proceedings taken against them? Have not competent tribunals held that in both cases the proceedings were absolutely unnecessary? Were not both officers attacked in their official capacities as servants of the Crown in India? In considering the question of compensation, these are some, though not all, of the questions which the local Government will have to face. We are all glad to admit that the Indian Civilian does his duty regardless of fear or favour, and that it is to his splendid devotion to duty the triumph of our government is due; but it would be singularly graceless, not to say brutal, if when because of his devotion and fearlessness he is made the victim of malice and thereby mulcted in serious loss, he is not recouped to the uttermost farthing.

* * *

COTTON IN MADRAS. AN interesting feature of the recently issued report of the Agricultural Department in Madras is that portion of it, which relates to the cultivation of Cambodia cotton. They have found a variety in Madras, which, if carefully cultivated, has been fully expected to be able to compete with long-stapled American cotton in London and Manchester. Naturally the further progress of this variety has been watched during the year with much keenness. The price obtained for this cotton, we are told, was not as high as that secured in the previous year, but this was to some extent due to the lower price of the American cotton, with which it competed. It was also to a certain extent due to deterioration owing to the "slimness" of dealers in deliberately mixing it with country cotton in the hope of obtaining the price of pure Cambodia for the mixed cotton. The fall in price, says Mr. Stuart, the Director, will not be without value if it teaches the ryot to keep his crop purer in future. There is no doubt, however, that there has been also a certain deterioration in the quality of the fibre in certain localities, due to conditions of planting, adopted by the ryots, which induce insect pests. This, of course, is the usual difficulty in introducing new varieties, but the experience in Bombay, as was specially mentioned in a recent report, has been that if patience be exercised, the ryot can be made amenable to improved methods, and we hope that Madras will be able to produce equally good results, in this respect, so that there may be nothing to hinder the development of this promising variety. Already, we are told in another section of the report, the ryots have shown signs, which indicate a dawning appreciation of the benefits to be derived from the Agricultural Department. The people are beginning to understand that the Department exists for their good, and is always ready to assist them if they will only state their difficulty. Consequently they are beginning in gradually increasing numbers to come to it for help and guidance. This, however, only applies to the more educated portion of the agriculturists; the great bulk of the illiterate ryots can only be reached by word of mouth and by practical demonstrations. This education is being freely supplied by the agricultural stations and seed farms throughout the Presidency, and Mr. Stuart thinks that the desire for knowledge of modern methods of cultivation will presently become general and that the Madras Presidency will in time, witness a great advance in the manner of tilling and in the quality of produce of the soil.

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THE WAR IN THE BALKANS. THE dearth of definite news from the Balkans confirms the opinion which we formed a week ago that the outbreak of hostilities has taken not only the Great Powers but the combatants themselves by surprise. The battles that have already taken place are only skirmishes; and although every incident is significant, no clear indication of the course of the campaigns and still less of the issue has yet been given. Military opinion in London is still in favour of the Turks. The Turks are brave soldiers and dogged fighters; and when they come to close grips with their enemies they will show themselves at their best. Mobilization on both sides will necessarily take time, and no decisive battle or even important engagement is likely to take place for some time yet. So far as it can be trusted, the information now to hand shows that the Turks are retiring on Adrianople and taking up a strong position there, while the Bulgarians are following them and have already attacked the outlying defences. The Bulgarians are, of course, much the strongest of the Confederated States, and it is likely that the siege of a city whose name is reminiscent of the greatest days of the Roman Empire, will become the centre of the war. If the Turks cannot hold Adrianople, there will be nothing between the Bulgarian army and the capital itself; and Europe will not look on calmly if Constantinople is threatened. The Servian campaign is following the lines we have already indicated; and if it is true that the Servians have captured a position south of Vrania, then they are already well on their way to Uskub and the main road to Salonika. With the whole country against them and the open sea behind them, it obviously suits Turkish plans, however, to fall back in Macedonia, and not too much is to be made of their preliminary Servian successes even if they are confirmed. Servian spirits will be raised, but Turkish spirits will not be correspondingly depressed. The clearer Turanian temperament still predominates in the Turkish character, and the Turks will fight best as they did in the last Russo-Turkish war when they are hardest pressed. The same caution should be observed in calculating the effect of the opening of the Greek attack. The Greeks will be inspirited, but it is Turkish strategy to draw back at first.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Sunda" arrived in London on the morning of the 21st inst.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Mooltan" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 20th inst.

THE Government of India have intimated that not more than 14,860 chests of Malwa opium shall be exported to China during the calendar year 1913.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has consented to attend a special meeting of the Amritsar Temperance Society on Friday next at the site of the proposed Temperance Hall.

REVISED regulations for the Legislative Councils of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam will probably be sent to the Secretary of State this week.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the revised rules governing the conditions under which the services of Government officers can be lent to Native States, local bodies, etc.

THE Hon. Mr. Montagu, Under Secretary of State for India, with party, arrived at Simla yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to Barnes Court, where he is saying as the guest of Sir Louis and Lady Dane.

THE Maharajah of Mysore is expected to visit Coorg as the guest of Sir Hugh Daly Chief Commissioner of that Province, during the first week of November. A deputation from the Coorg Planters Association consisting of its President, Secretary and Messrs. Graham, Jackson, Mahon, and B[illegible]pannah will be leaving Mercara shortly to offer welcome to His Highness.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 4.

W. R. APPLEGARTH accomplished another splendid sprint at Prague on Sunday. He was the star performer among a party of English athletes who took part in a meeting, promoted by the Slavia Sports Club, and his running was the feature of the meeting. Good watch holders made him do 10 secs. in the 100 yards, and this following a tiring railway journey.

The death of Sam Wisdom this week came as a surprise to a great many people, though he has been ill for some time. He has been looking after Applegarth since the Olympic Games and was very enthusiastic over the little man's sprinting at Stamford Bridge two weeks ago. Wisdom trained R. E. Walker for the Olympic Games of 1908 and there is no doubt he considerably helped the Natal crack.

Students of athletics in England have been closely studying the form shown in the recent senior and Junior Athletic Championships of America at Pittsburg. It is the doings of the new men which attract chief attention, as it will be they who will be to the fore at the next Olympiad in 1916. It is truly remarkable to find Juniors clearing 6ft. in a high jump, beating 45ft. in the hop, step and jump, and throwing the hammer 149 ft.

That A. R. Kiviat was able to win the mile in 4mins. 18 3-5 secs. without being pressed is striking testimony of the great improvement made by American stayers during recent years. There are some great milers running at the present time and a race in which Paul Jones, Kiviat and Faber of America met Jackson and Baker of England and Hales of Ireland, would lead to something sensational indeed.

CYCLING.

S. F. Bailey, of the Polytechnic C. C., accomplished a very good performance in an attack on the one-hour motor-paced amateur record early this week. He had the benefit of a powerful pacing machine, and managed to crowd 39 miles 540 yards into the 60mins., whilst 19 miles 1,470 yards was the distance for the half way stage. Bailey started beating record at the mile and his figures to the end constitute new "bests" for England.

England's best rider in the Olympic Games road cycle race round Lake Malar was F. Grubb, of the Vegetarian C. C., who was second to Lewis of South Africa. He has just announced his intention of turning professional and his future racing in France will be closely watched as it will enable critics to get a line on the respective ability of amateurs and professionals.

BOXING.

There must be few sportsmen who have failed to enjoy reading "Tom Brown's School-days." Those who have done so, will recall the description of the fight between Tom Brown and Slogger Williams. This was actually the account of a "scrap" between two boys named Augustus Orlebar (Tom Brown) and B. O. Jones. Both became clergymen, and the former, vicar of Willington in Bedfordshire, has just died at the ripe age of 88 years.

Another fighting parson is the Rev. J. Gower, rector of Trefrew, Carnarvonshire, who preached a sermon on Sunday in which he said he could still box, though turned 82 years of age.

Waldemar Holberg of Denmark made short work of Jack Ward of Gloster in their boxing match at Birmingham on Monday. He was aggressive from the start and knocked his rival down in the first thirty-second. Ward was given no chance to recover and after being knocked down twice more, was counted out before the contest had lasted two minutes, Holberg made a great fight of it against Matt Wells when the latter won the amateur light-weight championship and his latest performance gives him every right to seek a match with Fred Welsh and Matt Wells.

FOOTBALL.

Followers of "Soccer" in the South naturally like to see a few representatives playing for England in the International matches. Judging by the result of the match between teams representing the League and the Southern League on Monday, however, Southerners will not figure very prominently in this season's big fixtures. They did fairly well in the first half of Monday's game and crossed over with a lead. During the second half, however, the First League men settled down to "top hole" football, and scoring two fine goals, gained the day.

A remarkable defence enables Manchester City to head the first division table at the time of writing. The team has won all five engagements so far, and the only goal scored against the leaders was put through by Liverpool. There have been four leaders in the First League already this season, and it is worthy of mention that they have all been Lancashire teams.

A big feature of Saturday's matches was the drawn games in the semi-final of the Glasgow cup tie. Partick Thistle had to play a man short for a goodly portion of the tie with Glasgow Rangers, and well deserved to share the honours. Celtic had Quinn back in the team for the tie with Clyde, but the famous player hardly did himself justice. There was no scoring in either game, but the onlookers had plenty of exciting incidents to claim their attention. The interest in the fixtures may be judged from the fact of the two matches attracting 65,000 spectators.

Another notable happening in Scotland on Saturday was the brilliant performance of Aberdeen in beating Greenock Morton by virtue of the only goal of the match. The goalkeeping of the Aberdeen custodian was remarkable and he played a big part in the victory of his side over the League leaders.

RUGBY.

The arrival of the South African Rugby players has made the opening of the season particularly interesting. The visitors' stay in London was very short, as after a welcoming luncheon, attended by representatives of the Home Unions, the South Africans proceeded to Bath, there to get ready for their opening match. They only had three days to prepare for this, but the practice work soon satisfied the critics that the Springboks was fit, and likely to render a good account of themselves against Somerset. The visitors were slow to get going, but it was clear that the home pack stood no chance against the weighty and speedy visiting forwards. The tour will not be much older before the merit of the South African pack is well illustrated, and it is probably in the forwards that the chief strength of the Springboks lies. For such big men they show wonderful speed and we shall see some rare forward fights in the Internationals. It fell to the South African captain (W. A. Millar) to score the opening try of the tour and the success must have been pleasing to the ex-champion Walker of South Africa. The men behind the scrum showed no great brilliancy yesterday, but sound judges saw enough to recognise that there are great possibilities about the three-quarter line and the team ought to have a brilliant tour.

SWIMMING.

The 150 yards swimming championship of London gave J. H. Derbyshire a chance to avenge his defeat by J. L. Hoskins, and H. A. Annison in the 100 yards southern championship recently. It was the veteran's ability at the turns which enabled him to win, for Hoskins was leading until he rather muddled his last turn and lost his advantage. He gained again in the last few yards, but Derbyshire just touched first in 1 min. 38 2-5secs. a record for the race.

An all-round improvement in speed swimming is seen throughout the country and it is not confined to male swimmers. This was again demonstrated on Wednesday, when the 100 yards southern championship for ladies was decided at Kingston. Victory went to Miss V. Neave for the fourth year in succession, but she was only a matter of four feet in front of Miss Anderson. The time was 1min. 20 1-5secs. which is a best on record for the race, though well behind the world's best.

ROWING.

Home sportsmen are considerably disappointed and upset over the opinions expressed by Mr. Middleton, who coached the Australian eight which won the grand at Henley from Leander, but lost to the latter at the Olympic Regatta. His accusation of non-sportsmanship against Leander stamps him as a poor loser and will mar the popularity of any other Australian crews which may visit England. Mr. Kirby, Captain of the Leander crew, flatly contradicts Mr. Middleton's statement that the Leander men failed to congratulate the Australians at Henley. He says that whilst he was discussing the incidents of the race with Mr. Middleton, they were frequently interrupted by Leander men, anxious to congratulate Mr. Middleton on his share in the win.

Perhaps Mr. Middleton's most silly charge is that Leander instigated the movement which led to the Englishmen only rowing one race on the final day at Stockholm whilst the Australians were allotted two. The arrangements were the outcome of a conference among the representatives of all the crews and the Swedish officials. If the luck of the draw favoured Leander, that was fortunate for the Englishmen, but nothing against their sportsmanship. As a matter of actual fact, Leander beat the Australians in the preliminary heat on the Thursday and it was the Englishmen who had to row twice on the next and final day. They disposed of Berlin in the semi-final and then defeated New College, the latter having drawn the bye in the semi-final. From Mr. Middleton's charge one would think the Australians had rowed a race prior to meeting Leander, which is not so. As to his statement that the station favoured Leander by 1 1-2 lengths, anyone who saw the Stockholm course will know the absurdity of this, as it was as nearly straight as possible. Leander trained on after Henley and beat the Australians fairly and squarely, and they deserve due credit.

Mr. Middleton's ridicule of the Leander men's "swank," pink socks, turned up trousers and affected speech one can understand, as no doubt all this strikes a genial Over-seas Briton as strange. Nevertheless, these pink sock-wearers are made of the right stuff when it comes to real business, as has been proved on the field of battle as well as in sports and pastimes. Some of Wellington's best officers were real "dandies," and kid gloves often cover a hand which can hand out the punch.

THE TURF.

Frank Wootton was in more trouble this week and he was called on to explain his riding at Birmingham recently. The officials decided that he did not keep a straight course, but considered they would not be justified in taking further action. Sportsmen were relieved at the result, for Wootton seems to be very unlucky.

The enterprise of the French syndicate in acquiring Rock Sand is much admired here. The loss to America will be a severe one, but one can understand Mr. Belmont parting with the stallion, remembering the position of racing in the United States at the present time.

It is pleasing to see some of the honours go to small men and there was genuine enthusiasm when the Compton Selling Hurdle Race at Olverhampton was won by Relish. The animal is owned by Mr. A. J. Chamberlain, a local barber, who himself rode the winner.

Another matter for pleasure is the promising form shown by T. A. Tyler, who rode Beaumanor to victory in the Dudley Handicap Steeplechase. It was Tyler's third successive victory on the horse and as he has only appeared in public three times, he has certainly done well.

The Jockey Club Stakes at Newmarket yesterday is the richest race of the season being worth fr. 10,000 (50,000 dollars.) Prince Palatine just beat Steadfast on level terms for the Eclipse Stakes, but the latter had a pull of 13lbs. for the race under notice, so that a reversal of the positions was expected. Steadfast failed to justify the odds laid on him however, the top weight making all the running and winning somewhat easily. After this great performance, Mr. Pilkington's fine colt must certainly be considered the finest horse in training.

GOLF.

Some splendid and interesting golf was seen in the F 400 Professional Golf Tournament at Sunningdale this week. G. Duncan failed to do himself justice against Harry Vardon in the first round, the latter winning comfortably by 4 and 3. Another noted player in J. H. Taylor went out in the first round, J. Rowe of Ashdown Forest beating him by one up. The feature of yesterday's play was the struggle between A. Herd and H. Vardon. The former went out in 35 and was two up at the fourteenth Vardon then won three of the remaining holes and halved the sixteenth, so making a fine recovery. H. and E. Ray easily prevailed in the semi-finals and so qualified to meet for premier prize to-day.

Vardon commenced well, winning the first hole, but Ray drew level at the second. Vardon again went to the front at the fourth, and continuing to show good form, he was two up at the turn. This advantage he had increased to three at the end of the 18 holes, the half way stage of the match. Vardon commenced well this afternoon and was four up after playing three holes, but Ray had reduced this to two at the ninth hole, so that the struggle was a fine one, Vardon eventually winning by one hole.

IN GENERAL.

The Maple Leap IV developed a speed of, 36·36 knots when winning the flying mile championship at the British Motor-Boat Club's Regatta, held at Burnham on Crouch.

Owing to extensive alterations, there will be no National Hunt Meeting at Doncaster next February as usual.

Chancellor II, purchased for 590 guineas after winning a selling race at Gatwick, is proving a great bargain. His latest win was in the Lambourne Handicap and the style of it points to further success.

The fourth race for the O'Gorman Cup at Brooklands resulted in favour of Mr. P. C. Kidner's 20 h p. Vauxhall, the car showing a speed of 92 1-2 miles per hour.

Steve Bloomer scored his 304th goal in League football in the match against Tottenham Hotspur.

H. W. Stevenson, who is paying a short visit to England before continuing his world's tour with G. Gray, is to play a match against Cook in London next week.

THE WAR IN THE BALKANS.

DISCREPANT REPORTS AND CLAIMS.

No Intervention until one side is Decisively Beaten.

GREEK SPOIL AT THE BATTLE OF ELASSONA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The King has signed a declaration of neutrality.

SOFIA, Oct. 21.

According to official despatches the Bulgarians are advancing in all directions. The Turks are retiring in disorder, abandoning rifles, howitzers, munitions and provisions. Advanced posts extend to the immediate vicinity of Kirk Kilisseh and to the line of fortifications round Adrianople.

Despatches foreshadow that Europe is on the eve of a record battle, in which, probably well over half a million troops will take part.

The *Times'* correspondent indicates the magnitude of the operations, pointing out that Turkey, before the end of the month, will have 700,000 men in the field. He adds that Turkey may counter the Bulgarian attack by invading Eastern Rumelia.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The King of Servia and headquarters staff have arrived at Vrania.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

A telegram to the *Daily Telegraph* from Sofia says that the Bulgarians have captured Kirk Kilisseh, also Chirmen, to the southward of Mustafa Pasha.

The Army, marching through the Struma Valley, is nearing the railway between Salonika and Constantinople, having reached Lignitza, 5 miles south of the frontier.

REPULSE OF TURKISH SEAMEN.

SOFIA, Oct. 21.

Turkish warships are hovering off the Bulgarian coast. They bombarded different points, yesterday, including Euxinograd, near Varna, where they endeavoured to effect a landing. Two boats, however, were driven off by volleys from the troops on shore.

QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

SOFIA, Oct. 22.

Great indignation is expressed here at the Turkish bombardment of Kavarna and other rely trading ports, as being contrary to International law. Numbers of wharves, business emises and private dwellings have been amaged.

ATHENS, Oct. 22.

Greece has also protested against the bombardment of Kavarna. The population is ostly Greek.

THE ELASSONA AFFAIR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 22.

It is officially stated here that fighting ntinues round Elassona, and that the reeks have already lost over 1,500 killed. is added that the Greek advance from lassona has not aroused any apprehension, it is probable that the Greeks will be couraged to leave their base far behind, in der that when the Turkish attack is delivered it may be absolutely crushing.

The Governor of Adrianople has issued a rning to the inhabitants to be careful of food ng to the possibility of a siege. He recommends those who are able to do so to leave.

The Turkish Government will issue a proclamation, to-day in the shape of a reply to Kings' (of Bulgaria, Servia and Greece) nifestoes, enjoining Moslems to be tranquil, assuring Christians that they have hing to fear provided they remain loyal.

ATHENS, Oct. 22.

The Greek squadron has landed a force on nanos, and summoned the authorities to surrender. A blockade of the island has been oclaimed.

The Greeks have occupied Iskata, westward Elassona, after meeting with a stubborn istance.

ATHENS, Oct. 22.

According to official despatches the troops ve occupied the heights commanding Grim vo and Irovouni, the Turks fleeing from iskata.

It is stated that the Turks abandoned at lassona a million cartridges, staff maps, agons and tents. The despatches add that e Greek casualties were 19 killed and 75 wounded.

NO INTERVENTION.

PARIS, Oct. 22.

M. Poincare, the Premier, conferred today with the British, German and Russian Ambassadors. It is understood that their respective Governments are chiefly considering the position of Rumania.

It is generally agreed that intervention in the war is impossible until one side is decisively beaten.

TROOP TRAIN DISASTER.

Terrible Disaster to Greek Soldiers.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

A telegram to the *Standard* from Smyrna states that a goods train collided with a troop train at Ephesus, yesterday. Two hundred and fifty soldiers were killed and injured.

The British Seamen's Hospital has been placed at the disposal of the authorities.

SMYRNA, Oct. 22.

The troop train, which was derailed, plunged o an embankment. The latest messages that the casualties were 200 killed and injured.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

a meeting held in Calcutta it was unnsly resolved to raise fresh subscriptions ited Crescent Society in connection Balkan war, to alleviate the distress Turkish sick and wounded. The Hon. iff headed the list of subscribers with er instalment of Rs. 10,000. The proers of the meeting hope that the subcriptions in Calcutta will amount to a lakh of pees.

INTERRUPTED TRADE.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Owing to the war, the Cunard, Ellerman, Papayanni and most lines have cancelled sailings from Liverpool to Corfu, Patras, Syria, Constantinople and the Black Sea.

NEW DELHI.

Mr. Havell Presses the Claims of Indian Art.

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Mr. Ernest B. Havell, lecturing before the East India Association, to-day, on New Delhi, said that India still had a strong and living tradition of art and craft which only needed a new stimulus to revive its former vigour. It was the duty of the Government to use this unique occasion for proving that official declarations of sympathy were not empty words. The question was one not merely of taste and style, but of right conduct and wise policy.

Sir George Birdwood lamented that Mr. Havell's arguments were discounted by his almost continuous snarlings, sneerings and sniggerings against the Government of India. The Delhi Proclamation was a stroke of real genius, the supreme touch of imagination on the part of the Government of India. He had complete assurance that the men who had worked that magic would see that New Delhi was in every way worthy both of historic and traditional Delhi. The Government had chosen the foremost architect in the United Kingdom, and should give him a free hand as to style. It should also be unstinting in expenditure, so that the Capital might be built in a religious spirit, and be an eternal name like Babylon, Thebes and Rome.

Sir Bradford Leslie suggested remedying the insanitary conditions of Delhi, and providing a site for a Capital adjacent to the present city by making a weir across the Jumna, reclaiming malarious swamps and making the lake a feature of the Capital.

Sir Guilford Molesworth concurred.

[Mr. Havell was for some years Principal of the School of Arts. in Calcutta, and has achieved some notoriety as an uncompromising champion of Indian Art.]

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Clarke and Weston Cases and the I. C. S. Rules.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir John Rees asked whether the Secretary of State would cancel the rule whereby the promotion of an officer against whom proceedings were pending is prohibited, in view of the length of the proceedings against Messrs. Weston and Clarke.

Mr. Baker replied that exceptional cases would be considered on their merits.

THE "FLETCHER JUDGMENTS."

Sir John Rees asked whether the Secretary of State would take steps to inform himself regarding the shock to public confidence occasioned by the reversal of the two Fletcher judgments, and whether it was proposed to compensate Mr. Weston the same as Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Baker replied that the allegation contained in the first part of the question was so vague that Lord Crewe could not give any undertaking of the kind suggested. Mr. Baker added that if Mr. Weston had suffered pecuniary loss through the suit, and there was ground for relieving him, the local Government under which he served would doubtless make representations on his behalf to the Secretary of State, who, in that case would fully consider the matter.

Sir John Rees further asked whether Lord Crewe proposed to compensate the victims of these two cases. Mr. Baker replied that the Secretary of State was considering the matter.

THE OPIUM AGREEMENT.

Will Government have to Reconsider it?

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Replying to Sir John Rees, in the House of Commons, Mr. Acland said that the Government did not intend, at present, to withdraw from the Opium Agreement on account of China's failure to carry out its provisions for the progressive diminution of opium growing, as the Government wished to make full allowances for China's present difficulties. The Government, however, might have to reconsider the question later.

TROPICAL MEDICINE.

King's Gift of £100 to the London School.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The King has given £100 to the London School of Tropical Medicine. His Majesty expresses the hope that a school will continue and extend its excellent work.

MR. ROOSEVELT.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Mr. Roosevelt has gone to Oyster Bay.

INDIAN NOBLE HONOURED.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The King yesterday received in audience Maharaj Singhi, Vice-President of the Jodhpur Regency.

CHARGE AGAINST JOHNSON

SYDNEY, Oct. 22.

The fight between Jack Johnson and Sam Langford, in Australia on Boxing Day, has been cancelled owing to a charge brought against Johnson in Chicago of abducting a white girl.

MR. GOKHALE'S TOUR.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 22.

Mr. Gokhale arrived here to-day and was welcomed by a deputation of Transvaal Indians and leading Cape Indians.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

PISA, Oct. 21.

Count von Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, arrived here to-day on an official visit. He was received by the Marquis Di San Giuliano, Foreign Minister, and will be received in audience by the King to-morrow.

"BURMA CRITIC" CASE.

Further Opinion of the Press in India.

SYMPATHY IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BURMA, Oct. 22.

Commenting on the judgment in the *Burma Critic* case the *Statesman* writes:—"The sentence of a year's imprisonment, passed on Mr. Channing Arnold, editor of the *Burma Critic*, whose trial on a charge of having defamed Mr. G. P. Andrew, the Deputy Commissioner of Mergui, concluded at the Special Sessions of the Chief Court of Burma on Saturday, was received in court, says the telegraphed report, with amazement. This feeling of surprise will be shared by many in India who have read the published reports of the case, and indeed, there will be a general inclination, unless we are greatly mistaken, to regard the result of the trial as being on the face of it a serious miscarriage of justice. We must postpone any discussion of the case, however, until the opportunity is afforded of examining a detailed report of the proceedings."

RANGOON, Oct. 22.

The Channing Arnold defamation case still continues to be the topic of conversation amongst all communities in Rangoon, the general feeling being sympathy with him in his incarceration. A petition for the release of Mr. Arnold will be submitted very shortly to his Excellency the Viceroy.

RANI SAHEB OF DHRANGADRA.

An Imposing Funeral Ceremony.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHRANGADRA, Oct. 22.

The funeral ceremony of her Highness the Rani Saheb (Jamnagarvala), who died at Dhrangadra on Saturday, was attended by all the State officers and a large number of the people of Dhrangadra. The lady's death was a great blow to H. H. the Maharaja Raj Saheb and his subjects, who bemoan the great loss that the sad and untimely death of her Highness has inflicted upon Dhrangadra.

The deceased Rani Saheb was very liberal in her views and helped his Highness a great deal in his domestic affairs.

Telegrams are pouring in from different quarters, sympathising with his Highness in his bereavement.

CONGESTION ON RAILWAYS.

Report of the Conference in Preparation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

The report in connection with the congestion on railways is now in preparation, the Conference having finished its tour in the Coal-fields and docks. There will be one or two more meetings to consider the report before it is published.

SOLDIER EMIGRANTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

Major Ottley, Honorary Secretary for the India Naval and Military Emigration League, announces for the information of ex-soldiers about to leave India, (1) that, on the suggestion of the Imperial Army Council, the Government of the Dominion of Canada has passed an order in Council facilitating the emigration of special reservists from Great Britain to Canada; and (2) that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are ready to convey any number of ex-soldiers from Calcutta or Bombay to Vancouver, Canada, at the very low rate of seventeen pounds sterling per head, second-class, all the way with food. Tickets are obtainable from Cox's Shipping Agency, Bombay.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

No news has reached India regarding Salar-ed-Dowleh's dash upon Teheran, and it is difficult to understand how he can have ventured so far from Kermanshah and Hamadan. His enterprise is undoubtedly great, but he is running the risk of finding himself cut off from his supporters in the western provinces.

The new Governor of Fars is reported to have reached Shiraz last week from Ispahan without any incident on the way.

THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

The question of filling up the vacancy caused by the sudden departure on furlough of Mr. Justice Alying is now under the consideration of Government who are in communication with the High Court.

LORD PENTLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

Lord Pentland is not likely to take charge of his office until the 29th instant.

Sir Murray Hammick will leave for Bombay en route to England the same evening.

Mr. R. C. C. Carr will again be the official representative of Madras on the Imperial Legislative Council, and will proceed to Calcutta in January next.

Lord Pentland of Blyth, Governor of Madras, has been honoured with a Knight Grand Commandership of the Order of the Indian Empire.

THE NICHOLSON COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

It is understood that on the conclusion of the labours of the Nicholson Commission Sir William Meyer will proceed home on furlough.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

POLITICS IN BENGAL.

Resolution on the Police Administration Report.

INCREASE IN DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

The resolution on the Police Administration Report in Bengal contains the following on political crime:—

The beginning of the year in Bengal was marred by the assassination of Head-Constable Srish Chandra Chakraverti on the 21st of February, followed only ten days later by an attempted bomb outrage at Writer's Buildings. Since then there has been no serious political crime in the Presidency and Burdwan divisions.

On the other hand there was a prevalence of political offences in East Bengal districts. There were no less than four cases of assassination, two of the victims being police officers, while in the remaining two cases three men, including a dafadar and his brother, and another man who had given information to the police, were murdered in a most brutal manner.

An increase in the number of dacoities in which members of the respectable classes were concerned was another most disquieting feature of the year, and the Governor in Council regrets to observe that crime of this nature still continues to be committed in the Dacca Division.

The measures to be taken to deal with these dacoities are still engaging the anxious consideration of his Excellency in Council.

ELECTRICITY FOR KARACHI.

Company to be Floated by Leading Firm.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 22.

Karachi is at last to be illuminated with electric light. It is reported that a leading Karachi firm has the matter in hand and that, on the necessary formalities in connection with the license under the Electricity Act being completed, a company will be established in Karachi for the supply of electrical energy in all forms for lighting, fans, and all industrial purposes.

The prospectus will probably appear about the end of the year, and the new development may be expected to be seen in operation early in 1913.

THE DARJEELING SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

A Darjeeling message says that four hundred guests were invited to the "Period Ball" given by H. E. the Governor this evening. The dress rehearsal of the state quadrille was very successful, the dresses being excellent and all correct to the period.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

STATION ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., Commanding Troops, Bombay.

Captain J. A. Yates, Offg. Station Staff Officer, Bombay, was granted privilege leave of absence from the 16th to 29th September.

The following programme of movements of R. I. M. S. "Dalhousie" has been approved by the Quarter-Master-General-in-India:—Leave—Aden 1st November; arrive Bombay 9th November (empty). Leave—Bombay 11th November; Arrive Aden 20th November (70 and 76 Companies, R. G. A.); Leave—Aden 22nd November; Arrive Bombay 30th November, (with 79 Company, R. G. A.); Leave—Bombay 2nd December; Arrive Aden 11th December (empty).

APPOINTMENTS.

Major A.W.N. Bowen, Royal Army Medical Corps, is appointed to command the Station Hospital, Kirkee.

Captain H.R. Sandilands, 1st Bn., Northumberland Fusiliers, to be Station Staff Officer (3rd Class), Indore.

On return from leave, Major L.H. Close, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Mhow District as Garrison Engineer, Mhow.

Captain F.W. Loveday, No. 71 Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed Brigade Major, Abbottabad Brigade, vice Captain W.B. Spender, Royal Garrison Artillery, vacated.

Captain C.L. Sprague, 1st Bn., Royal Irish Rifles, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, Aden Brigade, vice Captain R. J. Fitz G. Ingham, Royal Artillery, vacated.

92nd Punjabis.—Major W. W. F. C. Musgrave, to be Double Company Commander, vice Major H. H. Harington transferred to 72nd Punjabis.

34th Poona Horse.—Lieutenant F.A. de Pass to be officiating Squadron Commander in addition to his own duties.

Captain C. Hemsley, 64th Pioneers, to be officiating Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding 9th Division, vice Lieutenant Waring, Royal Garrison Artillery, on leave.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—2nd Bn., Norfolk Regiment.—Lieutenant E. W. Montgomerie for 6 months, ex India. 43rd Erinpura Regiment.—Captain G. R. Hughes, for 1 year, ex India, 18th Infantry; Captain G. C. S. Douglas for 1 year, in and ex India; 120th Infantry.—Major E. Codrington, for 1 year, ex India. R.A.M.C.—Captain C.T. Conyngham, for 6 months, ex India. 2nd Sappers and Miners.—Lieut. A.E.J. Collins, R. E., for 1 year, ex India. 95th Infantry.—Captain F.A.L.D. Gruchy, for 1 year, ex India.

The undermentioned Officers have been warned to embark for India—to join their units:—97th Battery, R. F. A. 2nd-Lieut. A. A. Middleton, 2nd Bn., East Kent Regiment Major W. H. Trevor, 2nd Bn., Leicestershire Regiment.—Major J. R. A. H. Paul, D. S. O., on promotion. 2nd Bn., The King's Shropshire Light Infantry.—2nd-Lieut. C. R. C. March.

Captain J. R. White, R. E., 2nd Sappers and Miners, has been permitted to revert to the Imperial Establishment, on completion of a tour of Indian Service.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave:—Colonel P. E. Dixon, R. E., Military Works Services, to 26-12-13; Major C. Rattray, 20th Infantry, for 3 months, on medical certificate; Major E. A. W. Stotherd, 30th Lancers, for 4 months, on medical certificate; Captain R. M. Brind, 37th Dogras, to 18-2-1913; Lieut. C. D. Daly, 32nd Pioneers, for 2 months, on medical certificate; Lieut V. P. Norman, I. M. S., for 3 months, on medical certificate.

Major E. Saulez, 108th Infantry, has been permitted to retire from the Service from 4th October, 1912.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 19.

Owing to mismanagement, according to the 'firman' of H. H. the Nizam, promulgated in a "Gazette Extraordinary" almost immediately after his return from Simla, the administration of the paigah jagirs of the late Nawabs, Sir Asman Jah and Sir Vicar-ul-Oomra, was taken away from the present representatives and placed in the hands of Mr. Brian Egerton, C I. E., who had been appointed Inspector-General of the Paigahs in November last. Yesterday no little surprise was caused when it was announced that the paigah of the late Nawab Sir Kurshid Jah had shared a similar fate.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Mr. Orr Replies to Mr. Wacha on the Financial Position.

"A CURIOUS ARGUMENT."

A meeting of the trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, the Honourable Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

Consideration was given to Mr. D. E. Wacha's letter on the "Financial Position of the Trust."

Mr. Wacha's letter has been published previously.

In replying to the statements made in Mr. Wacha's letter the Chairman said:

"That Mr. Wacha's argument is a very curious one. He says that if the Municipal contribution to the Trust which has always been an integral portion of the Trust's income were not paid there would be a decit and he goes on to assume that there is a deficit; that the Trust is insolvent and that the investing public had better beware. It would be equally reasonable and logical to say that without the Customs revenue there would be a deficit in the budget of the Government of India; therefore, there is a deficit; therefore, the Government of India are bankrupt; therefore, no one should invest in Government paper."

In reply to Mr. Wacha's criticism, the Chairman read a note prepared by Mr. Kent. It ran as follows:—This communication has been placed on the agenda at Mr. Wacha's request, and, in due course, it will, no doubt, be recorded. Whether Mr. Wacha's action in publishing the communication in the "Times of India" has the approval of the Board, I am unable to say, but it is not usual, nor is it in good taste for members of public bodies to air their own private views on the policy of those bodies in the public press, and I think Mr. Wacha would be well-advised to discontinue this reprehensible practice.

I have not the time to devote to a detailed criticism of Mr. Wacha's views on Trust finance, but I may be permitted to touch briefly upon the salient points of his letter. Mr. Wacha tells us that without the Municipal contribution the Trust would be insolvent, and implies that if we were conversant with the elements of sound finance we should set that contribution aside as a cumulative reserve, to meet "dire and unforeseen emergency." The legislature intended, presumably, that the Municipal contribution should be reckoned upon as one of the sources of Trust revenue, in fact the basis of the Trust's annual income, and there is no obligation under the Act to maintain any reserve, much less Municipal contribution. Had there been such a provision, the large sums refunded to the Municipality from time to time under Section 793 (a) would have remained with the Trust. It is not necessary for me to point out to Mr. Wacha that the reserve which the Municipality is bound to maintain in any one year is one lakh of rupees, and if that sum is considered sufficient for Municipal requirements it should more than suffice for those of the Board. But the question doesn't arise; the financial clauses of the Trust Act differ very materially from those of the Municipal Act and now that they have been wholly remodelled under the amended Act, they are well suited to our requirements.

From the next few years the only "dire emergencies" that are likely to arise, so far as I can see, are the peaceful development of Schemes V., VI., and XXXVII. for which, of course, we must have funds, and these funds will be amply secured by the Board's revenues. It would be most injudicious to pile up a huge reserve and secure from it say, between 3 1-2 per cent. and 4 per cent. interest and borrow money on the basis of 4·61 per cent. for interest and sinking fund. I am assuming that Mr. Wacha would, of course, condemn the investment of his proposed reserve in Improvement Trust Debentures or even Municipal stock. The Trust lean on the Municipality for support, and the Municipality on the public, and the Trust can, if the end predicted for it by Mr. Wacha comes to pass, attach the Municipal cash balance. It would seem then that the financial position of the Trust is at least as strong as that of the Municipality and that the collapse of the former would only occur on the collapse of the latter.

BENEFITS FROM THE TRUST.

Mr. Wacha carefully avoids any mention in his letter of the benefits conferred by the Trust on the city, and the magnificent estate which is being built up, and to which the Municipal Corporation of the city will ultimately be the heirs. Nor does he say a word about the increase in the Municipal income being largely due to the operations of the Board as will be seen from the comparison of the Municipal taxes derived from the properties included in and adjacent to the schemes on the dates of notification and those derived, say, a few years after these dates.

It may interest the Trustees to know that the value of the several new streets constructed by the Board and handed over to the Municipality, considered merely as open land, necessary for the ventilation of the city, amounts to about 65 lakhs of rupees.

Reference to Section 75 of the Act will dispose of Mr. Wacha's assertion that the charges of management and of the Engineer's and Land Management's departments will have to be debited to ordinary revenue from 1913. The period may be extended with the sanction of the Government of India, and even if extension is refused the charges "shall be apportioned between capital and revenue in such proportion as the Board, subject to the approval of Government, shall determine." As long as the schemes and works progress, the major portion, and possibly the whole of the expenditure will have to be debited to capital. Interest and sinking fund charges will cease on termination of the periods of the respective loans and municipal taxes payable by the Board will go on diminishing as the plots are leased out. Of course, as our operations grow there will be a steady increase in our annual charges, but they will be amply met, largely from temporary revenue derivable from additional acquired properties, or from revenue derived from leasing additional plots.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

The following figures relating to the Board's revenue and expenditure for the year 1910-11, 1911-12, are interesting and go to prove how very safe the Chairman's forecast, so far has been—

1910-11.	Nett Revenue—	I. and S. F. Charges.	
Actuals	20,70,259	19,09,895	= + 160,364
Forecast	16,97,000	19,11,000	= — 214,000
1911-12.	Rs.	Rs.	
Actuals...	23,17,746	20.24 529	= + 293,217
Forecast	18,63.000	21,55 000	= — 292,000

The Chairman anticipated a deficit in both years, but actual working has resulted in a substantial surplus:—Had a deficit resulted it would have been debited to capital account, as provided in Section 79 (2) of our Act. The figures cited by Mr. Wacha to prove that only a small fraction of the area of land acquired by the Trust has been permanently leased are mischievous and misleading. A "suppresio veri" may often be more damaging than a blunt challenge, and Mr. Wacha has not done the Board justice by omitting to put before the public the full facts. Mr. Wacha finds from figures furnished by the Chairman (Mr. Orr), that on the 31st December, 1911, the position of the land acquired was as follows:—

	lakhs of sq. yards.
(1) Area of land permanently leased...	2.17
(2) Area of land temporarily leased ...	7.17
	9.34

He doesn't tell us what the total area of land acquired till 31st December, 1911, was, but he discovers that fully 77 per cent. of it had not been permanently leased on that date.

I presume what he means is that 77 per cent. of 9.34 lakhs of square yards had not been leased permanently on that date, between the actual area of acquired land in all schemes amount to about 36.5 lakhs of square yards on 31st December, 1911. No reliable conclusion can be drawn from the percentage which the area of land not permanently leased bears to the total area of the land acquired, as from the "total area of the land acquired" should be deducted the land taken up by new streets and service passages, by Boards, chawls, and recreation grounds, and also required buildings. Experience has shown that it would be unwise to pull down buildings as soon as acquired, and throw into the market a very large number of plots at one time. Schemes V., VI. and XXXI. aggregate something like 17 1-2 lakhs of square yards. By far the greater portion of this area is remunerative and it is most misleading to calculate the percentage of unleased lands on these undeveloped areas. The proper course would be to ascertain the probable value (not area) of all available plots, and find the percentage which the value of the plots leased bears to the probable value of all the available developed land.

SCHEME DEVELOPED.

Appendix G (1) of the Administration report which includes all schemes that have been developed (it will be observed that Schemes V., VI., XXIX. and XXXI. have been purposely omitted as nothing in the way of laying them out in plots or building roads has up to now been attempted) gives the area of land disposed of by permanent leasing and the area still remaining to be disposed of. At the end of 1911-12 a total of 476 plots had been leased admeasuring 5,86,800 square yards having a capital value of Rs. 1,97,87,700 and an annual rent of Rs. 8,25,600. There were 384 plots remaining to be leased on that date, having an area of 387,700 square yards and assumed capital value of Rs. 1 09,51,500 lakhs and an annual rental of Rs. 4,88,900. These figures show that 55 per cent. of the plots had been leased at the end of 1911-12, with an area of 60 per cent. of the total area and a capital value of 64 per cent. of the total capital value of all the plots. The result, I submit, is quite satisfactory. As regards the foundering of the Trust bark, I do not share Mr. Wacha's gloomy pessimism, and if proof were wanted of the high esteem in which our securities are held by the public, it would only be necessary to refer to the recent investment of one of the leading financier and business men in Bombay—Sir Sassoon David who applied for 20 lakhs of our latest loan in which to invest Trust funds.

MR. WACHA'S CONTENTION.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said that the Chairman's reply was besides the mark. What he contended was that without the additional contribution from the Corporation the Trust would not be able to cerry on their operations, as financially the Trust was not in sound condition. If they did not take care of their finances, they would find themselves in the wrong box. They might laugh and scoff at him; they might do anything they liked; and if they liked they might consign his letter to the waste paper basket. He cared not two straws for that but he emphatically asserted that the Trust were going from bad to worse. Mr. Wacha contended that without the Municipal contribution, the Trust would be in an insolvent state.

The letter was recorded.

TROOPING SEASON.

Departure of R.I.M.S. "Northbrook."

The Royal Indian Marine steamer "Northbrook," under the command of Commander A. E. Harold, sailed yesterday for Durban, via Mauritius, with 10th Royal Hussars, consisting of 17 officers, 3 ladies and 4 children, 4 warrant officers, 4 women and 7 children, 530 non-commissioned officers and men, 28 women and 44 children.

The following are the names of the officers:—Lieut.-Col. R. Barnes, 10th Royal Hussars; Major Hon. C. Mitford, 10th Royal Hussars; Captain O.H. Peto, 10th Royal Hussars; Captain J. F. Neilson, 10th Royal Hussars; Captain G. W. E. Palmes, 10th Royal Hussars; Lieut. G. C. Stewart, 10th Royal Hussars; Lieut. M. A. de Tuyel, 10th Royal Hussars; Lieut. G. C. Gosling, 10th Royal Hussars; Lieut. R. C. Gordon-Canning, 10th Royal Hussars; 2nd Lieut. V. A. G. Stokes, 10th Royal Hussars; 2nd Lieut. W. M. Armstrong, 10th Royal Hussars; 2nd Lieut. W. S. Murland, 10th Royal Hussars; 2nd Lieut. D. Earl of Airlie, 10th Royal Hussars; Major Pillinger, 10th Royal Hussars; Lieut. and Mrs. W. P. Littlewood and 4 boys, 10th Royal Hussars; Major and Mrs. Hope-Biddulph, R. F. A.; Captain E. M. Middleton, R. A. M. C.; Miss Wroughton.

TAMIL BOY CALCULATOR.

Remarkable Powers of a Tamil.

At a specially convened meeting of the Ceylon branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at Colombo recently under the presidency of Sir Hugh Clifford, Colonial Secretary of Ceylon and Governor-Designate of the Gold Coast, a demonstration was given, says a "Times" correspondent, of the arithmetical powers of a Tamil boy, Arumugam. Standing seemed to interfere with his solutions, and he was, at the suggestion of Sir Hugh, allowed to sit. The questions were translated to him and without a moment's hesitation he gave the correct answer.

Representatives of the Ceylon Department of Education had prepared a series of complicated sums. Each of these he answered within a few seconds.

One sum was "A chetty gave as a treat to 173 persons a bushel of rice each. Each bushel contained 3,431,272 grains, and the chetty stipulated that 17 per cent. should be given to the temple. How many grains did the temple get? Within three seconds came the answer (which had to be translated): 100,913,709, with 52 as the fraction over. The boy was told that the answer should be 100,913,719. He shook his head, and though the sum was several times repeated to him he maintained he was right.

The Education Department representative the next day had to admit that he had miscopied the answer and had also omitted the fractional part in the copy he had made.

In some cases hardly had the last word of the interpretation of the sum been uttered before the correct reply was begun.

DYNAMITE AND POLITICS.

The call of "Consolidated case No. 3. the United States of America v. Frank M. Ryan et al." in the Federal Courts and Indianapolis in mail week marked the beginning of the mammoth trial of the American trade union leaders on charges of engaging in wholesale dynamite conspiracies. Ryan is the president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers. and with him in the prisoners' pen were fifty other union leaders and officials.

The case is one of historic importance. It is based primarily on the confession of Ortie McManigle, a professional dynamiter, who, after the conviction of the McNamara brothers in connection with the blowing up of the "Los Angeles Times" building and the killing of twenty-one compositors, machinists and editors, turned State evidence.

There are thirty-two separate indictments against fifty-one union officials, whose trial will probably rival in length and sensational disclosures the Camorra trial in Italy. They extend over a period of five years—from 1906 to 1911—during which time more than a hundred dynamite outrages were committed in the United States, ranging from California to Massachusetts. The majority of the outrages, it is charged, were directed against the members of the National Erectors Association, an organisation of contractors which had broken off relations with the unions and were conducting open shops.

The first explosion occurred at Miller's Falls, in Massachusetts, in the summer of 1905, and the last on October 16 last year, when thirty-nine sticks of dynamite were found beneath a bridge near Santa Barbara, in California, just before the arrival of a special train bearing Mr. Taft.

McManigle yesterday pleaded guilty to the charges and the other defendants not guilty.

The charges are of transporting dynamite and nitro-glycerine in passenger trains from one State to another, conspiring to violate the inter-State regulations relative to explosives, concealing a knowledge of the conspiracy, and abetting in the illegal transportation of explosives.

The Municipality publishes its list showing places where mosquito larvæ were found during the last week by the Malaria Staff on their rounds. In most cases the larvæ were found in wells.

Mr. George Branson, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Rowlatt as Junior Counsel to the Treasury, is the eldest son of the late Mr. James H. A. Branson who practised for many years at the Calcutta Bar and afterwards before the Privy Council. Mr. Branson's father was a leader of the agitation against the Ilbert Bill and was one of the founders of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Joint Family System.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will kindly allot a small space in your valuable paper for the following few lines upon a very valuable subject which concerns the welfare of the Hindu families which are spread far and wide throughout the length and breadth of our mother-land. You will agree with me, Sir, in the opinion that the customs which have been prevalent amongst us for many years past, are, as it were, surrounded with a halo and are considered by my brethren with sanctity, although many of the Hindu families are ruined and have silently suffered a good deal, not only pecuniarily, but socially and physically. For blessed are those younger men who toil not or sometimes toil, for the whole burden is borne by the elderly members who work night and day to maintain the prestige of the family and preserve the reputation they have acquired in the caste and outside of it, otherwise their respectability is at stake. This is at present the position of the Hindu joint family system which has been in vogue amongst us from time immemorial. My Hindu brethren used to consider the system as very beneficial, first because it kept all the members of the family together so that in time of sickness of any one member of it, all the members used to nurse him, soothe him and be of some use to him, and secondly, because if all male members were earning their monthly stipends, living was proportionately cheap and comfortable while the younger members were automatically undergoing a sort of discipline in order to equip themselves for the battle of life. This was the understanding of the people and consequently they have stuck to it tenaciously. Now let us see how far this opinion is correct in the light of wordly experience. It was also said that some of the unfortunate members of the family, such as lame, blind, incompetent, etc. were thus supported and that piety, love, mutual sympathy, etc., come into play of themselves, for the family was, invariably with a few exceptions, under the immediate supervision and protection of father and mother (parents) and elderly brothers. This is true to some extent if all the members of the family are good, religious, pious, selfless, and are bent upon doing good to one another. But the question is how many are there of such families amongst the Hindus? To my knowledge such families are few and far between. So long as brothers do not fight amongst themselves and ask for a share, everything goes on smoothly but when some of them have a lot of children, quarrels crop up and money is wasted in courts that is eventually whatever they possess goes through the courts into the pockets of solicitors and barristers and they are disgracefully impoverished. Such instances have occurred amongst a good many families and yet my Hindu brethren have shut their eyes to the fact. And the root of the evil appears to my mind, to be the wives of the brothers, for they come from different families, and have naturally more regard for the welfare of their own children than for the welfare of the family they represent. This shows that individual interest on self-interest is predominant and destroys the general welfare of the family. Besides these wives of brothers are encouraged by their parents, brothers, &c. to look to their welfare of their own dear children and thus the good principle of the joint family system is lost sight of. It is a fact of universal recognition however, that the mother's love towards the children is irresistible and her sorrow knows no bounds when they are separated from her. This is natural and she then begins to curse her daughters-in-law who were instrumental in bringing about the separation. By degrees the mother-in-law is somehow or other accustomed to the change. Out of respect for their mothers some brothers remain in their families until the deaths of their revered parents and put up with all inconveniences in life silently and calmly, but their wives and children pick quarrels and their house is a scene of indescribable sorrow and trouble. Consequently separation is inevitable.

Another question which is interwoven with the joint family system is that a father considers it obligatory to celebrate the marriage of his daughter at the age of 10 or 11 years and that of his son at the age of 18, 19 or 20 years without paying any regard to the education of their offsprings. First of all it is the duty of a father to equip his son with sufficient education to be able to fight the battle of life and realise the responsibilities of a marital life. But prior to the acquisition of knowledge, a father gets his son married and the consequence is that his education is hampered. And he is hardly able to maintain his wife and children and consequently he drags on a miserable life which becomes a burden to him. Worries and anxieties, inseparable from such a life, haunt him every day and the medical world states that it is shortened in the long run. Of course in cases where the families are in opulent circumstances, marriages do not prove so harmful, as in the case mentioned above, for money makes the pair to carry on a comfortable life. But, all families are not blessed with riches. However, I fight for the principle involved in the matter. Some families are hopelessly involved in debt owing to the marriages of their children and are always the slaves of their sowcars or creditors. What I maintain, therefore, is that unless sons are sufficiently equipped with education, well developed in body and mind, marriages should not be performed but when sufficient money is laid by or saved by their parents, by all means get them married, because in that case they will be able to maintain their wives and children, and parents will have no cause to repent of such marriages. I have come across some instances in which families consist of 14 or 15 members, out of which 2 or 3 members are earning their wages while the rest are fed by them, some being too young to maintain themselves and others being family drones or who have no desire to earn their bread, because they know it for certain that their elders will support them in order to maintain the prestige of the family. And this impression encourages indolence. In accordance with the Hindu law, all the brothers of a family are entitled to an equal share of a property bought jointly, although some earn a small income and others large stipends. But when the question of money comes in, families ties are burst as under and the law reports will bear testimony to this fact. I admit that under the joint family system, tender girls of 14 or 15 years of age who are married, are trained, well-disciplined and brought up under the care of their kind mothers-in-law (although there are exceptions) and grow good wives, but there are other disadvantages also and these should not be lost sight of. In short, what I advocate is that improvements should be effected in the joint-family system, that is, sons should, as a rule, acquire sufficient education before these marriages, that is, they must at least pass the Matriculation Examination, if not B. A. or M. A. or LL. B. Examinations, and that girls should be grounded in the Marathi education, if not in English, and that the parents should see that each son contributes sufficient money towards the expenses of the family, so that the education of girls and boys and the wisdom consequent upon it, will enable them to avoid quarrels in the families and life will be worth living in the world. Grown up marriages of boys and girls will obviate girl widowhood, about which the late Mr. Behramji Merwanji Malabari (who was my most intimate and valued friend) had written so much in his notes on infant marriages and enforced widowhood some years ago. And opinions thereon from the late Mr. Justice B. A. Telang, the late Mr. Justice Mahadhavrao Govind Ranade and many other eminent men were published in your valuable paper.

I shall thank God when India rises socially and intellectually in the scale of civilisation and when all of her sons will be said by the British Rulers to be worthy of the appellation of the citizens of the British Empire, which is the boast of the Intellectual world.—Yours, &c.,

MOROBA BHIKAJI.

Complaint from Paltan Road.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In Paltan Road there is a "dargah" of a Mahomedan pir or saint, to which daily crowd scores of devout Moslem worshippers; thither also are attracted the lame, the halt, and the blind and a large floating population of hangers on, who eke out a precarious existence as pensioners on the indiscriminating charity of those worshippers.

Now, if these latter confined themselves to that portion of the road in which the dargah is situated or in its immediate surroundings, one would have had no cause for complaint, for "the poor are always with us." But they stray on to the Western portion of the road, and encamp themselves under the arcades of the residential buildings, and ev obstruct free movement on the footpaths by sl ing on them. At nightfall and in the early m ings the nuisance is increased and is certain menace to the general health of the neighbourhood.

Living as we do in an important thoroughfare, and within sight of the Head Office of our "Lokil stuff" on the one hand, and the Crawford Market, our local Covent Garden on the other, it seems incredible that this scandalous state of affairs has not been noticed by the guardians of health. Beggars are an eyesore on the otherwise popular road, and a source of much avoidable nuisance to the residents.

It is tantalising to see such a vast and palatial moosafarkhana within a stone's throw of our locality, and these poor Moslem beggars, have not been provided with a roof over their heads.

It is to be hoped that the Municipality will provide them at least with a lavatory, say on the eastern side of the road, where there is ample room for one, near the telephone test-box.

Nowadays, when so much attention is paid to sanitation, it is not too much to hope that those responsible for the public health will turn their attention to this portion of the town where a crying nuisance has been allowed to continue for far too long a time.—Yours, etc.,

DISGUSTED.

Palton Road, Oct. 22.

Mahomedans and Judicial Appointments.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is understood that Mr. Dastoor is proceeding on leave next month and will eventually retire in March next. The question as to who will be appointed to act for him is occupying the attention of the public, because whoever he may be there is no doubt that if suitable in other respects, the gentleman appointed next month to act for Mr. Dastoor will in the ordinary course succeed him. As the bench is at present constituted, it fairly represents all the important communities except the Mahomedans. I submit, Sir, the time has now come when the acting, as well as the permanent appointment, should be given to a Mahomedan gentleman. Fortunately for the Mahomedans, the difficulty that might have once been felt in the selection of a proper candidate no longer exists, having regard to the number and qualifications of Mahomedan lawyers in this city. A few good names suggest themselves to one in this connection, but my object in writing this letter to you is not to advocate the claims of any particular individual, but respectfully to draw the attention of H. E. Sir George Clarke to the importance and justice of gratifying the legitimate aspirations of the Mahomedans in this connection. For some considerable time there has been a very keen feeling amongst this community over this question. Even the Anjuman-i-Islam and the Bombay Presidency Muslim League have from time to time made representations to Government about the desirability of giving one appointment on the Presidency Magistrates' bench to a qualified Mahomedan lawyer. In spite of the gracious and sympathetic assurance of Government that the Mahomedan claims will be recognized when a vacancy occurs, this unfortunate community has been indifferently treated several times. H. E. Sir George Clarke will to the intense regret of all communities shortly be leaving India, and I, therefore, respectfully appeal to him to do justice to the Mahomedans this time so that his regime as Governor may be rendered memorable by a due and just recognition of the claims of my community, which though less clamorous than others is none the less loyal, Yours, etc.,

MOSLEM.

RELEASE OF MR. WILKS.

Mr. Mark Wilks, the schoolmaster who was arrested for the non-payment of his wife's income-tax, was released from Brixton Prison in mail week.

The first intimation Mr. Wilks had that he would be allowed to go free was received while he was listening to a band which was playing outside the prison at a meeting of protest against his imprisonment. A warder came to him and said, "Now you can go home with your friends, if you like!"

Mr. Wilks was surprised at the remark, but immediately afterwards was taken before some officials and after signing some papers he was allowed to go free. He did not see the deputy-governor of the prison.

On his release Mr. Wilks walked to where the meeting was being held and was warmly welcomed. He addressed the meeting briefly and then took a taxicab and drove home to Dalston, where he was met by his life.

Asked whether the taxes had been paid, Dr. Wilks said; "No they have not been said. We do not know why the authorities suddenly made up their minds to release my husband. Perhaps they have just seen the folly of their action.

Mr. Wilks has been in prison for fifteen days. He is the husband of Dr. Elizabeth Wilks, an ardent Suffragette, who has acted on the principle of "no taxation without representation." Accordingly she refused to pay any tax on her income herself or to give her husband the money with which to pay it. Mr. Wilks was imprisoned for her debt.

FIRE AT THE SAVAGE CLUB.

Soon after three o'clock on the morning of September 28, the fire-brigade were called to the premises of the Savage Club, in Adelphi Terrace, where an outbreak of fire had occurred in the hall of the ground floor, owing, it is believed, to a stove being improperly set. A small part of the hall was damaged by the flames and heat, and the rest of the ground floor suffered from smoke and water. The outbreak was soon got under control.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement Traffic of earnings for week ending 12th Oct. 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate cargs for week ending 12th Oct. 1912				
G. I. P. Ry......	2791·13	1347500	17690805	19038305
A.-D.-C. Ry......	125·83	35600	486069	521669
BaranKotah Ry.	40·29	4800	49699	54499
Total...	2957·25	1387900	18226573	19614473
Earnings for corr espg. 7 days ending 12th Oct. 1911				
G. I. P. Ry......	2791·68	1135628	14556104	15691732
A.-D.-C. Ry. ...	125·68	24323	479963	509286
B.-K. Ry.........	40·29	288	42156	45044
Total...	2957·63	1167839	15078223	16246062
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R.	— 0·55	+ 211872	+ 3134701	+ 3846573
A.D.C.R.	+ 0·17	+ 6277	+ 6106	+ 12383
Baran-Kotah R.	......	+ 1912	+ 7543	+ 9455

NOTE.—Corrected with audited figures upto 31st Aug. 1912.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

An Appeal from the Small Causes Court.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar have disposed an application for revision of the order of the Full Court of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, regarding the power of the Full Court to reverse the decree of the lower Court. Mr. L. A. Shah, Acting Government Pleader, appeared for the applicant-plaintiff, Maneckji D. Bathena; Mr. H. Campbell, with Mr. Dadibarjor, appeared for the respondent-defendant, Merwanji F. Ghadiali.

The plaintiff had filed a suit to recover Rs. 700, being the balance of a loan of Rs. 1,000 made to the defendant. The defence was that the alleged loan was really a payment to the defendant in satisfaction of a previous loan made by the defendant to the plaintiff.

Before the Acting Fifth Judge of the Small Causes Court the suit came on for hearing. Mr. Manchhashankar, the Judge, found for the plaintiff, and passed a decree. The defendant applied to the Full Bench, consisting of the Acting Chief Judge, Mr. Donald, and the trial Judge, Mr. Manchhashankar. The Chief Judge was of opinion that no case had been made out for the plaintiff; the decree was reversed, and the suit was dismissed. The Fifth Judge was for confirming the decree he had passed.

Against the dismissal of the suit by the Chief Judge, the plaintiff applied to the Bombay Appeal Court for revision on the ground that the Chief Judge's action amounted to a re-appreciation of the evidence, which he had not the power to make. A rule was granted by the Appellate Judges, which, after hearing counsel at a later date, they discharged with costs.

POLICEMAN'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Rao have disposed of an appeal in a case decided by Mr. G. D. Madgaronkar, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who had convicted Gangaram Tukaram, head constable in the police, of the offence of destroying a public document with a view to prevent its being produced in evidence, and sentenced him to three months' simple imprisonment.

The accused was a constable of nearly thirty years' standing in the police service. Originally he was tried and convicted by the First Class Magistrate; on appeal, Mr. Madgaronkar upheld the conviction and the sentence. In the course of an investigation in a case of theft, the applicant had a document drawn up and signed by a "panch." When he came to look at it, he found it so disfigured by interlineations and scratches, that he thought it desirable to have it written out fair, employing the same writer for the purpose; the writer was told to copy it out textually in the same form from the untidy notes. After the untidy document had been textually fair-copied, the original was destroyed by the applicant.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in the course of the judgment of the court, stated the question to be whether such action would bring the applicant under section 204 of the Penal Code? If such action on the applicant's part be exposed to the serious punishment provided by the section the result would be shocking to one's conscience, seeing that there was no suggestion of the applicant having any dishonest fraudulent or criminal intention. The words of the section did not require the conclusion to which the learned judge had so reluctantly assented. It appeared on a sane view of the facts the fair document the applicant had preserved, and ultimately presented to the court, must be regarded as the only document which he was lawfully compelled to produce as evidence.

The conviction and the sentence were reversed, the accused-applicant was acquitted and discharged.

LOAN ON THE "GYMERIC."

Mr. Justice Davar has passed a decree in the suit of A. M. Jeewanji and Company against Gulamhusen Issji Tajbhai. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, with Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, appeared for the defendants. A decree for Rs. 2,11,000 with interest and costs was passed by consent in favour of the plaintiffs. The s. s. "Gymeric," which had been mortgaged to the plaintiff as security for the debt, and which was in the possession of the Official Receiver, Mr. Basil N. Lang, was ordered to be delivered over to the plaintiffs for sale.

A WIDOW'S ORNAMENTS.

Mr. Justice Heaton on Tuesday appointed Mr. R. D. Sethna, Official Receiver of the Rs. 15,000 worth of ornaments, claimed by Lakhmivahu, widow of Lakhmidas against Valabai, widow of Virji Porshotam, her mother-in-law. Mr. W. L. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hurmasji Dinshah and Company, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Lindesay J. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff's case was that her husband had given her the ornaments during his lifetime; alternatively, she claimed them as the sole heir of her deceased husband. The defendant removed the ornaments from a safe in the house, and gave them to her agent to sell. Hence the application for the Official Receiver.

The application was granted.

SUIT ON PROMISSORY-NOTE.

Mr. Justice Heaton passed a decree for Rs. 25,000 on Thursday in favour of Nagindas Ranchhoddas Saroff, who had lent the amount on a promissory-note to F. C. Rustomji. Mr. T. K. Thanavalla appeared for the plaintiff, who said the payment of the loan had been demanded from the defendant from time to time, and even a solicitor's letter of demand written, but without result. Six per. cent interest was allowed on the decree from 5th June, 1911, and costs.

THE POLICE COURTS.

MOTOR FATALITY.

In the Mazagon Police Court, the case in which Inspector Shaw charged a motor driver named Bella Dagdu with causing the death of one Pandu Luxmen, a Hindu boy, aged about eight years, by a rash and negligent act, namely by knocking him down with his motor-car on the 19th August last, was disposed of by Mr. Frank Oliveira. Two Hindu ladies, named Jai Bai and Parvati, and the deceased boy, were proceeding along Nesbit road about 10-30 a.m. on the 19th of August last to go to Ollivant Bridge. Jai Bai, the mother of the boy, Pandurang, was the first of the party and Parvati was following her a few paces off. The deceased boy was the last of the party. They were keeping to the left of the road and suddenly the motor-car of the accused came up and the left lamp of the car struck the deceased boy and he fell down. The car was then pulled up within thirty-five feet or so. The ladies did not notice the accident, but they saw the boy lying near the drain as the car passed them. One Baloo Bhima was the only witness of the accident. The boy was removed to the J. J. Hospital, but he died soon after.

The accused's defence was that he was on the proper side of the road and seeing the party of the two ladies and the boy blew his horn. On this one of the ladies moved to the left of the car and called out to the boy and the boy suddenly ran in front of the car.

His Worship held that the witness Baloo's statements were not consistent as he said two different things in the Coroner's court and before his Worship. The witness was unemployed and he had not told the ladies that he had seen the accident. About an hour after the accident he told one Bundri that he had seen the accident. His Worship was of opinion that Baloo was not a very reliable witness. There was no allegation that the accused was driving very fast and the medical evidence showed that the wheels of the car did not run over the body of the deceased. The Public Prosecutor, Mr. Bowen, had pointed out that accused could not be blamed for not sounding the motor-horn as generally people were confused by hearing the hoot and ran towards the front of the motor-car itself. Besides, accused was corroborated by a witness who sat in the car. Luxmubai, an independent witness, saw the deceased pass in front of the car. His Worship, after careful consideration, came to the conclusion that accused was not guilty of a rash and negligent act and ordered his discharge.

THE TREACHER COMPANY CASE.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, was called on for further hearing the case in which Mr. R. Barlow, Dr. Kharshedji Naoroji Sahiar, Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden and Mr. A. M. Lattey, directors of Messrs. Treacher and Company, Limited, charged Mr. Shapoorji N. Gazdar, a shareholder of the company, with defaming them at the general meeting of the shareholders on August 1.

Mr. Campbell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Kirke Smith, solicitor, appeared for the complainants, while Mr. Saher, barrister, instructed by Mr. Alpaiwalla, solicitor, with Mr. Kanga and Mr. Nariman, pleaders, appeared for the defence.

His Worship suggested a postponement as it appeared to him that the case could not be concluded before the date of Mr. Aston's return. His Worship observed that he did not wish to give out his opinion about the case, but from the evidence and the statement of the accused it appeared to him that the charge should be altered and made instead one of defamation.

Further hearing of the case was then postponed until the 22nd instant.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

In the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien yesterday charged Mahomed Ibrahim, a Mahomedan, with having in his possession three grains of cocaine without a licence. The accused intended to sell the packet to a purchaser, but seeing Abkhari Inspector Alphonso he dropped it. He said that he was a cocaine eater and the drug was intended for his own use. On an examination of his tongue this was found to be untrue. He admitted a previous conviction and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Chinabee a Mahomedan woman, was arrested in Bhandari Street with six grains of cocaine in her possession and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SAILING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday convicted Koondlik Ethu, tindal of a patemar, sailing off the docks, without lights on Monday night and fined him Rs. 8. The accused would not stop when called to do so and zigzaged among the shipping in the native anchorage. The Inspector of Harbour Lights alleged that it took nearly three hours to arrest him.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 23rd Oct., 1912.

644. Parades.—"A" Company will parade at Custom House on Mondays and Thursdays at 5-30 p m.

Dress—Mufti.

II "C" Company will parade on Wednesdays at 8 p.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

III. "D" Company will parade on Mondays, at 7 a.m., and Thursdays at 6 p. m. behind the Telegraph Quarters.

Dress—Mufti.

IV "E" Company will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p m. on Thursday, the 24th Instant.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

V. "G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day Wednesday, the 23rd instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

645.—Inspection.—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

646.—Viceroy's Competition.—It is notified for information that the Viceroy's Competition, 1st Stage, will take place at Ghat Kopar, on Sunday, the 27th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

647.—Issue of Arms.—Members are requested to draw their arms and accts. early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays and 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. on Saturdays, closed on Thursdays and Sundays.

648.—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for practice Viceroy's Competition on Friday the 25th and Saturday the 26th inst, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

(Sd.) E. G. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Regimental Boxing Tournament will be held on the Cooperage on Saturday, the 2nd November, commencing at 9-30 p.m. sharp.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 23rd Oct., 1912.

261. Arms and Accoutrements—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued after parade on Saturday 26th instant up to 9 p.m.

Members are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements on or before this date.

255. Parades—Parades for the week ending 27th October, 1912:—

Thursday 24th Viceroy's Competition (1st stage) at Ghat Koper. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a m.

Thursday 24th at 9-30 p m Nos 1 and 2 Companies (Lecture) at Head Quarters Dress—Plain Clothes.

Thursday 24th at 7 p m E E Company Parade at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

Saturday 26th at 4-30 p m sharp Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for 1 inch Aiming Rifle practice and Inspection by the Inspector of Volunteers in India.

Dress:—Khaki uniform and Helmets.

Saturday 26th at 6 p m E E Company will parade at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning and Inspection by the Inspector of Volunteers in India.

Dress:—Khaki uniform and Forage Caps.

256. Musketry—Sunday, 27th, at 7 a. m. Spoon Competition and practice at Colaba.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 23rd Oct., 1912.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts from 7-15 a. m.

2. The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Tuesday morning next, the 29th instant.

Rendezvous at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers, &c.

All members residing in Bombay and neighbourhood are requested to attend.

3. The next shoot of the Corps shooting club at Colaba will be on Saturday afternoon next, the 26th instant from 4 p.m. It is proposed to wind up with an Inter-Troop competition of teams of 4. The competition will be open to as many teams per troop as care to compete, distance advancing from 400 to 150 yards at double by 50 yards stages. Object, falling plates. Prizes will be given to winning team.

4. It is notified for information that the Corps standing Camp opens on the morning of Saturday the 2nd of November next.

Members wishing to reside there or spend week-ends, are kindly requested to notify the Sergt-Major, Head-quarters, Council Road, or the Camp Butler, Santa Cruz.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. R.
for O-Commanding Bombay L. Horse.

SIR CORNTHWAITE RASON'S AFFAIRS.

The statutory first meeting of creditors was held at Bankruptcy Buildings on Oct. 2, under a receiving order, made against the Hon. Sir Cornthwaite Rason, formerly Premier of Western Australia. The creditors resolved that an application should be made for an order, adjudging the debtor a bankrupt.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76 New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

CLERGY AND MIRACLES.

No Solution at the Church Congress.

FAITH AND FACT.

Miracles were discussed at the Church Congress at Middlesbrough on October 2, the subject being introduced by the Dean of Christ Church (the Very Rev. T. B. Strong). They had to settle, he said, whether they were going to look at the world from the mechanical or the spiritual point of view. The question of miracles was not a question of detail, or one that could be neglected in the interval of practical or spiritual religion. It was one form of the question whether God made and governed the world and to decide this negatively was to adopt some form of technical materialism. A decision on this point in favour of miracles did not commit them to the acceptance of this or that miraculous story. They had still to deal with them on the basis of historical evidence.

Professor Sanday contended that there was conclusive evidence of the province of a higher cause in the world, but for himself he did not think that the activities of this cause were really abnormal, or in any true sense contrary to nature. He personally shrank from what we were obliged to regard as abnormal. From our modern point of view there was not the slightest blame upon the ancient for setting down things that might be so described. They followed their ideas, and they could not do otherwise. The whole problem seemed to reduce itself to this—to find the exact point at which the supernatural ends and the really abnormal begins. In some important cases he could quite believe that we should have to walk by faith and not by sight. (Cheers.) He had tried to carry his audience just as far as he had gone himself, and he hoped before long to be able to go a little further. (Cheers.)

APPROACHING BUDDHISM.

Principal Headlam (King's College, London) said they had varied much amongst themselves and they had carried little conviction except to those who were already wishing to be convinced. In any consistent and historical reconstruction of the early history of Christianity, miracles must take their natural place in the story and harmonise with the environment.

Canon Carnagie (Birmingham) said it was impossible to eliminate the miraculous principle and to give an account of Christianity in terms which made no reference to it. There was a fundamental and essential need to which belief in the actual occurrence of Christ's Resurrection related itself, and which apart from that belief seemed destined to remain unsatisfied. He did not anticipate that loss of belief in Christ's Resurrection would connote for him the end of his religious life. His religion would remain, but it would be a religion which tended to approximate to the Buddhist rather than to the Catholic type, a religion which tended to substitute the gospel of Nirvana for that of the Kingdom.

Prebendary Webb Peploe thought he detected note of indecision in Professor Sanday's remarks.

Dr. Sanday, interposing, said it was quite true what he had said might be described as an attitude of indecision, but there were different kinds of indecision (Hear, hear.) In his case it was not indecision as to the truth of the Christian creed; it was another matter when one was trying to find a right expression, an expression which would include and harmonise a number of movements of thought (Hear, hear.)

Preb. Webb Peploe declared that the certain testimony of the Word of God was all that the parochial clergy could take to the parochial Christians to whom they had to minister.

The Rev. J. H. Shrine, recently Bampton Lecturer, argued that logic had no power to deal with the region where the human and the eternal mingled.

The Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hull, urged that naturalism began with a denial of sin. There were the pitiable performances of some of their politicians—(laughter)—and the attitude taken up by them in the matter of secular education.

The Bishop of Hull complained that scientists came to the discussion of supernatural sin with predispositions. They did not get their materialism out of their science, but they tacked on to their science some system of philosophy—probably a very ancient system indeed. (Hear, hear.) If a man honestly could not accept the miraculous he must follow such lights as he possessed, but if he asked them to accept his particular form of Christianity and to make it their own they could not do it. (Cheers).

NO OPEN MIND.

The Primate summed up the discussion, which he thought had maintained a high level. There were great movements of human thought outside the citadel, and the Church had often made a great mistake in not having its advance guard on the walls noticing and welcoming signs of movements in the minds of men which might have had some touch of the spirit of God. He earnestly trusted that one result of "the witness of the Church" that day would be to induce his brethren not to regard this question, as the clergy were sometimes apt to regard it, as one which on every side was closed.

Let them always beware of this tendency. There were aspects of this question regarding which, if they were not entitled to keep an open mind, yet they were bound to treat with respect those who were going forth on behalf of their faith into a wider region. (Cheers.) It was the peculiar distinction of the Church of England that it made a confident appeal to sound learning and reverent thinking. (Cheers.) As we learnt more and more the mechanical theory of the world we ceased to be held by our best scientific thinkers. Certain books recently written showed no grasp of the New Testament narratives, and showed little realisation of the movement of scientific and philosophic thought.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd Oct. 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	...	...	......	......	...
Teheran ...	22	11	35 a. m.	1	35
Suez.........	22	14	5 p. m.	...	55

NOTICES.

Dilom reports line interrupted to Behbehan. Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams in cipher or code language cannot be accepted for Rhodes (12-7-12).

Telegrams for Turkey are subject to delay and should be accepted at sender's risk. Communication between Montenegro and Turkey is suspended. Private telegrams in secret language cannot be accepted for Servia (10-10-12).

Communication between Teheran and Meshed interrupted and owing to insecurity of road there is no means of transmitting telegrams over that section by post at present. Telegrams for Meshed should contain instructions "await restoration" or they may be accepted for transmission via Indo Tifles Askabad at Rs. 1-12 a word (10-10-12.)

VICTORIAN STORIES.

Some Amusing Sidelights on Royal Life.

LETTERS OF A GOVERNESS.

Much interesting matter about the home life of Queen Victoria in the early years of her reign is contained in the "Correspondence of Sarah Spencer Lady Lyttelton, 1787-1870" which has been edited by the Hon. Mrs. Hugh Wyndham, and just published. Lady Lyttelton, the daughter of the second Earl Spencer, became Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria in 1838 and four years later was appointed governess to the Royal children, by whom she was affectionately known as "Laddle."

In one of the letters we see the Queen as a young woman who was particular about the pronunciation of words (which differed in many respects from our pronunciation to-day), and anxious to be regarded as an authority on such matters. Writing from Buckingham Palace in February, 1839, Lady Lyttelton says:

The Queen says gold open, not "goold:" also "Rom" open, not "Room." Also Prussia in my way (she was accustomed in childhood to the other way) rhyming to Russia, in spite of the Dean of Chester. She is particularly pleased at being reckoned an authority about accent, and takes great pains about it. . .

There are, of course, descriptions of the Queen's prorogation of Parliament, of her wedding, and such great matters. But it is for its account of the familiar, not the public life of the Queen that these letters are most valuable. Here, for example, is a realistic note on the amusements of the Royal household at Windsor in 1841:

Played at ecarte last night. It is now for money, and I won sixpence, which the Queen paid very honestly. A round game was played lately, after which Miss Paget had to pay Prince Albert two-pence stirling, which she did, first washing them with yellow soap for his royal hands.

THE QUEEN MOTHER.

Here again, is a vivid picture of the Queen as a young mother:

The Princess hid her head under the nurse's arm yesterday, and on the Queen peeping round to see why she did it, H R H was deducted in that safe corner sucking her necklace, which is forbidden. Then the Queen said! "Oh fisil naughty! naughty!" upon which the child looked slily at her, and held up her mouth to be kissed. It is lucky another is coming. The Queen is, like all very young mothers, exigeante, and never thinks the baby makes progress enough or his good enough. She has her constantly with her.

A little later we find Lady Lyttelton commenting on the rather elevated tone which the Prince Consort introduced at the dinner table.

We have, I begin to notice, rather a raised tone of conversation of late—many bits of information, and naval matters, and scientific subjects come up, and are talked of very pleasantly at dinner. The Prince, of course, encourages such subjects, and no gossip has been stirring since we have been here but many things are said daily which I am sorry to forget. The Prince and Queen are reading Hallam's "Constitutional History of England" together, most carefully, and for a light book "St. Simon's Memoirs." Very pleasant to find him reading loud to her, while she was at cross-stitch, as I did the other evening before dressing-time. Oh! what a blessing it is that "Love rules the court" as he does!

In 1844 we see the Prince of Wales hard put to it to keep up his courage during the firing at a review:

I was deeply interested in Princey, who sat on my lap in ecstasies till the firing, when he behaved most prettily. It was quite near "I afraid! Soldiers go popping! No more! I cry!" with the most touching countenance and bursting heart; but he conquered himself completely, did not cry a drop, and grew quite calm before it ceased—a real bit of courage on principle.

There is an entertaining description of how the Duke of Wellington embarrassed the Queen one evening by discussing Cabinet secrets at the top of his voice at the dinner table:

. . . Last evening was amusing enough, thanks to the Duke of Wellington, who made a great joke by beginning to talk as loud as thunder to the Queen, by whom he sat, about a matter of such serious and critical and difficult State importance, that it ought only to have been alluded to in Cabinet. He was evidently quite unaware how loud he talked. The Queen blushed over and over, and at last succeeded in screaming out upon some other subject. But he went on: Yes, Madam. That is what I am driving at now. Whether I shall carry my point I am not sure. Lord John says if—etc., etc.

Prince Albert cuts and odd figure about the same time as he tries to keep himself warm one winter day in Windsor Castle:

We have been struggling through the coldest day in this winter; so far everybody, from the tailor to Prince Albert, has come in with red nose and tingling fingers. Such a hurricane of north-east wind such dark clouds, absent sun, and hard obduracy of black frost. I never saw I said to the Prince: will your Royal Highness consent to look over the quarterly accounts which I have just brought down? H R H: Yes, certainly, if you will consent to my doing reel steps all the time to warm myself. (H.R.H. was actively so doing as he spoke.) S. L.: By all means, sir, provided your Royal Highness does not insist on my joining. So we were sportive....

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AT PRAYERS.

Very amusing, again, is the account of the eccentric habits of the Duke of Cambridge in his later days as we see in a letter from Osborne in 1850:

I m again going to dine down, to help to work off the old Duke of Cambridge, who is said to be somewhat troublesome, by asking, in his good Father's tone such questions as. "How do you get on heer? Rather dull, hey? "within two chairs of the Queen at a small table. The Duke of Cambridge at Chatsworth the other day on his knees in the middle of family prayers very loud before the assembled household. "A d——d good custom this?" Lady Lyttelton is full of praises for the Queen as a "womanly woman, as may be seen in the following account of another cold evening at Windsor Castle:

The Queen was cold (as indeed had long been all her Majesty's loving subjects and servants then with her) the other evening—the great drawing-room having but one of it fires burning, and few people in it. She said. I am sadly cold. I should like the other fire lighted." Then low to me. Tell Lord Poltimore to go and ask the Prince if he would like the other fire lighted. Of course the Prince did like it, but the thing, tho' small, struck me as a pretty bit of wifeism. . .

The editor is to be thanked for giving us in this volume one of the freshest and most entertaining books of the kind that have been published for a long time.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

MAIL NOTES.

A REMARKABLE VICAR.

A sermon largely in praise of wrestling was preached at Trefriw church by the Rev. John Gower, the rector, who is eighty-two years of age, and who still retains the vigor and spirit of youth. Taking as his text Jacob's declaration while wrestling with the angel: "I will not let thee go until thou bless me," he said that parents should not regard sport as sinful. Sports were referred to in the Old Testament. Mr. Gower said he had wrestled with thousands of strong men, says the "Standard," and had conquered them all; in fact, he had never met his match except in his two brothers, with whom he brought off "draws." He added that he was also an expert boxer, and was still well able to look after himself. Every boy, said the preacher, ought to be taught to wrestle, box, and swim. Even girls ought to be able to swim.

AMERICAN PAPER MONEY.

Mr. Robert O. Bailey, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, on Sept. 23 completed a list of Presidents and other prominent men whose names are to be used on a new series of paper money that is about to be issued. The face of George Washington will appear on the dol. 1 bills; Thomas Jefferson on the dolls. 2 bills; Abraham Lincoln on the dolls. 5 bills; Grover Cleveland on the dolls. 10; Alexander Hamilton, dolls. 20; Andrew Jackson, dolls. 50; Benjamin Franklin, dolls 100; John Marshall, dolls 500; Henry Clay, dolls. 1,000 and U.S. Grant, dolls 10,000. It is Mr. Bailey's purpose to have all three branches of the Government, executive, legislative and judicial, represented on the paper money. All of the bills of the same denomination, under the new scheme, will bear the faces of the same men. Officials at the Treasury Department admit that the most dangerous form of counterfeiting is bill raising. By having bills of the same denomination bearings the same portraits it would be impossible for anyone to add another cipher to a dolls 10 bill and pass it as a dolls 100 bill.

WHAT IS GAMBLING?

"Card playing for money as a pastime is not a violation of the gambling law, according to a decision handed down recently by Magistrate House in the case of six men arraigned before him on the charge of playing cards in an office building in St. Nicholas avenue, New York. The magistrate said that if the men had been gambling for a living it would constitute a crime. Playing for the fun of it, even though money is at stake, is not a violation. "I know that there has been a howl from the wilderness in the neighbourhood of Police Headquarters lately that the magistrates are not helping the police," said Magistrate House, "and I know this decision will not be pleasing to Mr. Waldo, but there is a law on the books that must be followed, and I intend to follow it. If he doesn't like the ruling he can appeal against it. If the law is not satisfactory to the police they should try to have it changed. But it is up to the magistrate to enforce it only as it reads, and not as the police might desire."

NEW SPIRIT IN THE EAST.

Mr. Sidney Webb, lecturing on China and Japan at the London School of Economics, said he did not consider the English labourer specially polite, clean, or civilized, but in Japan he found the most polite the cleanest, and the most civilized working classes in the world. Japan was face to face with all the problems of the industrial revolution, which first faced us about 150 years ago, and it was interesting to note that Japan in 1910 passed her first factory law, just as England had passed one in 1802. In the towns the mills worked night and day and employed a large number of women and children without legal restriction of hour, and, until the law of 1910, without legal restriction of age. In other ways, too, Japan was faced by the same problems as ourselves, and it had been very interesting to see the beginning of a "Poor Law" there. The Jap was, however, not liked in the East by the European resident there. Why? He thought it was because he claimed equality with the European, which the latter disliked. While the Japanese were superintending the industrial development of their country, the Chinese were leaving this matter to foreigners. He thought that was the secret of the Chinaman's popularity with the foreigners resident in the East. China had a great past and a great future, he hoped, but it was not a great nation at present. The people were so dishonest that in the harvest time they all sat up all night to see that they did not steal one another's crops.

THE NATIONAL REVENUE.

The Exchequer Returns for the first half of the financial year 1912-13 were issued in mail week. Under the various heads the receipts for the six months ended yesterday, with the increase or decrease compared with the corresponding period in 1911, were as follows:

	1912.	Inc. or Dec.
	£	£
Customs	15636000	— 447000
Excise	16808000	— 602000
Death Duties ...	13976000	+2320000
Stamps	4859000	+ 553000
Land Tax	50000	— 60000
House Duty	320000	— 150000
Income Tax	8572000	—1467000
Land Value Duties ...	60000	— 70000
Postal Service ...	8520000	+ 325000
Telegraphs	1600000	— 40000
Telephones	3000000	+1980000
Crown Lands	210000	——
Suez Canal, etc. ...	831000	+ 53000
Miscellaneous	1304000	+ 121000
Total	75545000	+2516000

The entire of the increase, it is to be observed, took place in the three months ended yesterday. The decline in Customs and Excise was anticipated as a consequence of the labour troubles. As regard the income tax, the heavy decline is more apparent than real, for in the first quarter of last year arrears from the Budget delayed by the Lords were still coming in. For the September quarter this year the income tax was up by £717,000. Increase in the death duties is the most remarkable feature of the half-year's returns. The telephone revenue, of course, compares with a period before the National Company's service was acquired. Expenditure chargeable against Revenue for the half-year amounted to £82,142,000, an increase of £367,000, while the Balance in Bank on the day of the issue of the Returns was £6,739,000, an increase of £3,778,000 compared with September 30, 1912.

SALES OF OLD BOOKS.

In the world of art they are waking up for coming battles in the sale-rooms, which will begin near the end of November, but in October an appeal is to be made to lovers of old books at Sotheby's, wrote the London correspondent of the "New York Herald" (Paris) on Sept. 29. Between October 16 and 24 seven days are to be devoted to a sale of five important libraries. The late Mr. T.F. Dillon Croker was a great admirer of Dickens and Thackeray, and some very fine first editions of Dickens' works will be found in the large collection of Dickensiana to be disposed of including some rare plates and drawings by Cruikshank, "Phiz," H. K. Browne, G. Cattermole and others. The Thackerays include sketches by the author himself, with original illustrated covers, among old editions of some hundreds of plays there is a collection of forty-three Irish plays, with author's letters and cuttings inserted. The library of the late Mr. G. P. A. Pembroke contains two interesting works of Alexis of Piedmont. One is the "Secretes, containing excellente Remedies against diverse Diseases, Woundes and other Accidentes, with the maner to make Distillations, Parfumes, etc.," in black-letter and half-calf, dated 1580, and "A very excellente and profitable booke conteining sixe hundred foure score and odde experienced Medicines apperteyning unto Phisick and Surgerie," dated 1569. There is also a folio edition of Charles I.'s works, with a collection of declarations, treaties and other papers, with rare engravings, dated 1662. The late Mr. G. C. Gower's library is notable for complete first editions of all the works of Charles Lever and William Thackeray, in which are included some rare illustrations in the best of preservation. Another interesting work is a first edition, dated 1653, of Ferdinand Mendez Pinto's "Voyages and Adventures," done into English by H. Cogan, with arms of the Duke of Sutherland on the sides.

LIKE A STAB IN THE BACK.

One of the symptoms of kidney disease is a pain like a stab in the back. Others are: Dropsical swellings, dull ache in the loins, lumbago, urinary disorders, gravel and stone, uric acid poisoning, rheumatic pains, puffy eyes, inflammation of the bladder, weakness and drowsiness, impure blood, headaches and dizziness.

Kidney complaint does not affect everyone in the same way. No patient has ALL the symptoms, but EVERY patient has some of them. If, however, you have ANY trace of kidney and bladder weakness, your trouble may already have reached a more serious stage than you think. The kidneys may be breaking down, and the bladder may suddenly lose control of the water.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure disease by cleansing the urinary system, keeping the bladder active and helping the kidneys to throw off the excess uric acid and other poisons that cause the above symptoms and diseases. Doan's pills reach the CAUSE of kidney disease, that is why cures are lasting.

"The pains I had in my back were just like a stab," says Mr. C. Poynter, of 89, College Road, Masbro', Rotherham, England. "There were painful bladder disorders, too, and the water contained sediment.

"My ankles swelled, and I thought dropsy was setting in. I was always tired, and my heart was affected.

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COLONIES IN PALESTINE.

40 Jewish Villages and 100,000 Acres of Land.

AN INTERESTING REVIEW.

A recent issue of the "Osmanischer Lloyd" contains a most interesting and instructive review, communicated by a correspondent from Haifa, of the results of Jewish colonisation in Palestine and of the principal agencies by which it has been effected. The Jewish colonists and other recent Jewish immigrants now form at least half of the entire Jewish population of Palestine, and are rapidly increasing in numbers, says the Constantinople correspondent of "The Times." The townsfolk of the "new Yishub" include a considerable number of traders and professional men, and are especially strong at Haifa, Jaffa, and Jerusalem.

The colonists now own forty villages and about 40,000 hectares (100,000 acres) of land, 75 per cent. of which are under cultivation, viz., 8,600 hectares (21,000 acres) in Judea (15 colonies), 6,000 (15,000 acres) in Samari (8 colonies), 16,200 (40,000 acres) in Galilee (16 colonies), and 200 (500 acres) in the Trans-Jordan country (1 colony.) The most important of these settlements, which were founded between 1878 and 1902, are Pethach-Tikweh (1,500 colonists), Rishon le Zion (1,000 colonists) in Judea, Zikhron-Jacob (1,000 colonists) in Samaria, and Rosh-Pinah (800 colonists) in Galilee.

NOT SELF-SUPPORTING.

The early progress of these settlements was slow and in spite or because of Baron Edmond de Rothschild's very generous benefactions many of them were the reverse of self-supporting at the end of the nineteenth century. A great improvement has been manifested in this respect since 1899, when the Jewish Colonisation Association of Paris took over the management of the colonies, the bulk of which are now economically independent. Viticulture and the cultivation of oranges, olives, and wheat form their principal occupation.

The education of the Jewish population of Palestine is mainly in the hands of the French "Alliance Israelite Universelle" with fifteen schools, seventy teachers, and 2,200 pupils, and of the German Jewish "Hilfsverein" of Berlin with twenty-two schools, 150 teachers and 3,000 pupils. Six schools in which the Talmud and Torah are taught through the medium of Hebrew are controlled by the "Free Union for the interests of Orthodox Jewry" of Frankfort-on-Main. Two girls' schools are managed by the Anglo-Jewish Association of London and the "Khowewch-Zion" Association of Odessa, while certain important private schools-eg, the Theoder Herzl Memorial High School at Jaffa, the "Bezalel" Arts and Crafts School at Jerusalem, and the German Jewish Union's Polytechnic School now building at Haifa—also deserve mention.

The "Osmanischer Lloyd's" correspondent estimates the number of Jews resident in Palestine at 100,000. In the opinion of the writer and others who have studied the subject this estimate is below the mark. There are now from fifty to sixty thousand Jews in Jerusalem alone, and despite the "red pass port" wherewith foreign Jews must provide themselves on arriving in Palestine and which limits their stay in the country to three months, the infiltration of foreign Jews into the land of their origin continues, as does their direct or indirect purchase of urban and argricultural land.

But whatever be the truth as to the numerical strength of the children of Israel in Palestine, the economic and cultural progress that has followed the advent of the new settlers is indisputable. The well-kept orchards and fields of the Jewish colonists in the Plain of Sharon and the clean and well-built Jewish quarters of Tel Ariv and Nakhaloth-Benjamin at Jaffa are object-lessons to the Gentile neighbours of the newcomers. Improvements in irrigation and agricultural methods, the drainage of pestilential marshes, the planting of trees in a country that has been ruthlessly deforested, have all accompanied Jewish colonisation.

GERMAN INFLUENCE.

The connection between Zionism and the growth of German influence in Palestine has been denied by Jewish writers in the British Press, but the "Osmanischer Lloyd's" correspondent has no hesitation in acknowledging its existence. Sufficient attention has not been paid, he holds, to the services rendered to Deutschtum, as well as to the Turkish Empire by the Jewish immigrants. The economic interests of German and Jewish settles in Palestine are identical, while the ends of German commercial policy must, he hints, be furthered by the fact that the East European Jews now established in Palestine understand German to a man, their "Yiddish" speech being simply a Middle-High-German dialect, the vocabulary of which contains a certain proportion of Hebrew and Slavonic words.

However much one may sympathise with the appeals made to British sentiment on behalf of Zionism by eminent Jewish publicists or admire the progress made under Zionist auspices in many parts of Palestine, it is impossible to forget that the Arabs, Moslem or Christian, of Palestine and the adjoining countries will not allow themselves to fall into a state of economic dependence on the Jew without a struggle, and that the possibility of such a struggle tends to increase "pari passu" with the increase of the Jewish population of Palestine.

In such an eventuality in indiscreet manifestation of sympathy with Zionism on the part of any important section of the British public might conceivably cost us the confidence of the best elements in the Arab world from Mohammera to Mombasa. That confidence is certainly not indispensable to our Imperial existence, but it has its value and it would be most unfortunate did we ever throw it away, to find that we had worked "pour le roi de Prusse'—whom we had mistaken for King Solomon.

THE GLOOM OF THE CLERGY

The Rev. Walter Greswell, of Marthall, Chelford, who is known as a sporting parson, has been criticised for a recent speech in which he confessed a preference for the Cheshire Hunt Puppy Show to a diocesan conference to which he had been invited by his Bishop. In his parish magazine he now writes:—"There is one fact these men (his critics) make perfectly clear to me, and that is that according to the standard of modern clerical ideas I have no business to be a clergyman. My face is not long enough, my phylacteries are not broad enough, my clothes would not adorn the vocation of an undertaker, nor do I possess, alas! that genius for gloom which, according to recent correspondence in the press is—with a very few rare and glorious exceptions—the inalienable privilege of the English clergy. Therefore, temperamentally, constitutionally, and sartorially I am below standard as a clergyman in the accepted definition of the word. And yet I have this to say: I am convinced that the harvest of this world (and we are talking a not about it just now) would ripen a vast deal better if it were atmosphered by a church and a clergy who sent out a little more sunshine and a little more fresh air. "The moral of this past summer is that the world must have sun, and until the church has leant to pass over life's surface a little less like a V-shaped depression from the Atlantic we shall have a very poor sample of grain to show when the final threshing comes off. To my mind there is only one thing really gloomy in life—the clergy. I have sat with the sorrowful and I have sat with the suffering, and I have left them heartened and braced by their quiet heroism; and I have sat with and I have sat under these doctors of souls while they administer from their surgery their senna for the problems of life, and my heart has sunk down to my boots. The gloom of the sad and suffering is intershot with an inherent cheerfulness; the gloom of the clergy seems natural and constitutional." Finally, Mr. Greswell says, in its genius for gloom and in the art of "disfiguring its countenance the Churches can unconsciously beat any band of actors. To deny this is to close one's eyes to the most glaring facts of life."

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

There are many devout admirers of Chateaubriand, tolerably well acquainted with his writings, who yet do not so much as know that he wrote a work for dramatic representation, but all Paris will know it when, next May, M. Atoine produces, for the first time on a Parisian stage, Chateaubriand's "Moise" at the Odeon. This is a full-blown tragedy in the classical style; it runs duly into the five acts; it strictly observes the unities, and no character in it makes either his entrance or his exit without having a very good reason for doing so. The play has had an interesting history. It was written in 1808, and only after a period of twenty years, during which Chateaubriand, who thought a great deal of his work, kept retouching and polishing it, was it sent to the Comedie Francaise for representation. There the selection committee accepted it unanimously, and preparations were made for forthwith putting it on the stage. Immense sums were spent on scenery and costumes; the parts were distributed, and Talma was to take the title role; rehearsal had followed rehearsal, when suddenly at the eleventh hour to the consternation of the management, the tragedy was withdrawn by its author. "As Moses broke the Tables of the Law," says M. Leo Clanetie, whose recent article in a review has led to the projected revival, "so Chateaubriand broke his contract with the Comedie Francaise." His pretext for doing so was that he had been advised that failure might endanger the political reputation of himself and his friends, but he may have reflected also that it would have been supremely incongruous that he, who had so powerfully championed the cause, of the Romanticists, should be found appealing for the suffrages of their opponents in a play written after their own manner. Although not in Paris, however, the tragedy was produced. It was represented at Versailles four times in October, 1834. There was also at that time a suggestion of transferring it to the Odeon which was not carried out, so that it is only now, after an interval of close upon eighty years, that the Parisian public are to witness the performance of that one of his three projected tragedies which Chateaubriand brought to completion.

In the plot the dramatist makes somewhat free with the date of the Book of Exodus. The scene is at the foot of Sinai, and Moses is absent on the Mount. The Hebrews have defeated the Amalekites and taken their women captive. Among the women is the Queen Arzane, who, bitterly hating the Jewish name, conceives the plan of winning over Nadab, son of Aaron, and through him the whole Jewish people, to the Sidonian idolatry, so that they will draw down upon themselves the wrath of their own Jehovah. She succeeds to perfection. Nadab walks into the trap and the people follow him, and all are presently bowing down to Baal and Astarte. Then Moses appears, and in the inevitable scene between him and Arzane the latter succumbs. She stoned to death, and dies pouring withering contempt upon Nadab and rejoicing that the people will suffer for their apostasy. The play ends well, however. The people repent, and the hand of wrath is stayed. In the action and the scenery there are immense possibility of the spectacular. On the right hand of the stage, among the black goatskin tents of the Jews, are camels, wild asses, and beasts of burden. On the left, the spring which Moses' rod loosened from the rock still flows, while the sarcophagus of Joseph lies on the stones under a cluster of palms. The background shows the desert, studded with fig-trees and aloes, stretching down to the Red Sea, while to the side there is a glimpse of the lower bastions of Sinai. Within this "mise-en-scene" there are music and pageantry; there is a pagan festival to Astarte; there is a Jewish procession with the Ark, and no doubt when Moses, with the Tables, descends at midnight in the familiar blue stage-moonlight the audience will be duly impressed. All these things, together with the fact that there is some noble poetry in the play, make the event of May next interesting. It will be a tribute unique, one thinks, in its kind to one of the great masters of French prose, and there is little wonder that the editor of La Revue allows himself a pleased chuckle over the success, of his contributor M. Claretie.

In more quarters than one recently there have been allusions to the disadvantages attendant upon the practice of unsigned reviewing. The most obvious, although one thinks not the most common, is that it gives his opportunity to the smiler with the knife beneath the cloak. There are, it would seem, reviewers who, when the book of an acquaintance is assigned them are capable of inserting a remark which, although perfectly innocent in the eyes of the general public, is yet felt by the author and known by his inner circle to be a malignant personal thrust at him. Here the evil is not only the pain inflicted but the fact that the author is put on distrustful terms with perhaps half-a-dozen of his friends, any one of whom may be the delinquent. Further, as anonymity may conceal personal spite, so it may conceal professional prejudice. Thus an original researcher in science who laboriously crushes his gold from the quartz may look askance upon the works of the popularisers who with a more flowing pen than his seize the results obtained by others and set them forth in a manner that appeals to the public. That is what Mr. F. G. Heath has been reminding us of, and he says that thirty-five years ago in certain quarters a "dead set" was made against popular books in science. The evil, he admits, has much abated in our day, but it still survives, and the only effectual remedy he sees is the signed review. Finally, another aspect of the same subject came out not long ago in a brief correspondence in the "Athenæum." A reader had written to the editor claiming that he had found in a review an expression of Socialistic opinion, and submitting that Socialistic teaching was inconsistent with the policy of that weekly. The editor cleared himself of the particular charge and indicated that he had no policy on such subjects, but that when a book reached him dealing with a subject on which there was a variety of opinions he sent it to the reviewer who was most in sympathy with the author's point of view. The principle is, obviously, an excellent one, but, equally obviously, if a review is not the expression of the mind of "the paper" but is personal to him who wrote it, that fact ought to be signalised by the addition of initials or a signature.

There is always some amusement to be got from glancing over the "Books Wanted" department of a trade paper. Many of the applications, indeed, are simply for cheap secondhand copies of books, and some of them are for books already so cheap and accessible that application for them implies ignorance on the part of the advertiser. But there are others with whom one finds himself in warmer sympathy. One asks for Swinburne's "works" in six volumes. Alas! Swinburne's poems alone run to six volumes and his tragedies to five more, and when are Messrs. Chatto and Windus to complete the publication by issuing his prose? It must appear some day, and, when it does, it will be one of the publications of the season. Then there are evidences of the fad for "editions," against the development of which in himself the wise reader takes a solemn vow based upon reasons both of economy and policy. First editions of Shelley and Thomson of "The Seasons" are still called for editions of Burns or of books issued by the Kelmscott Press, and it is interesting to note that there are already collectors on the look-out for first appearances of the works not only of Lafcadio Hearn but of Mr. Bernard Shaw. Someone, too, seems to be laying in first editions of R. H. Horne. Now "Orion" Horne was a bit of a personality in his way. Is it possible that he may be going to be made the subject of a "cult" of the same sort but on a more limited scale than that of Borrow? Other applicants are hunters for odd volumes. They have taken in a periodical for years, but three years ago dropped a number, and wish to replace it; or they wish the title-page and table of contents of a technical weekly for a particular year; or they have a book which should be in five volumes but one of them is missing, and they have such a tenderness for the estray that they would leave their ninety and nine in the wilderness to go in search of it. A fellow-feeling may make some of us wondrous kind to cases of that sort, even when the discomfort felt is only a wounded sense of symmetry.

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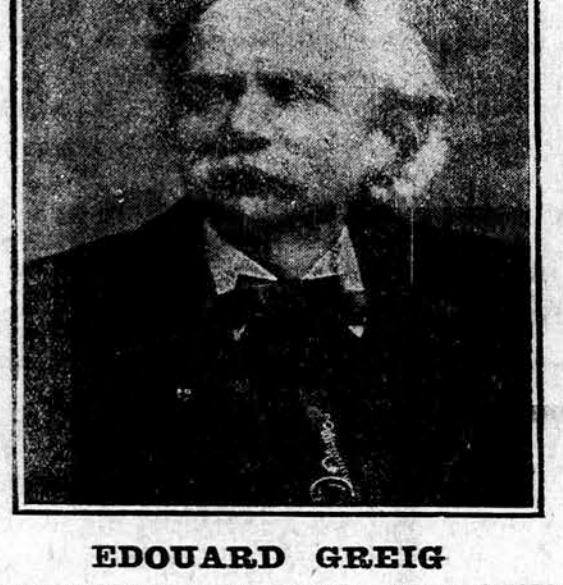

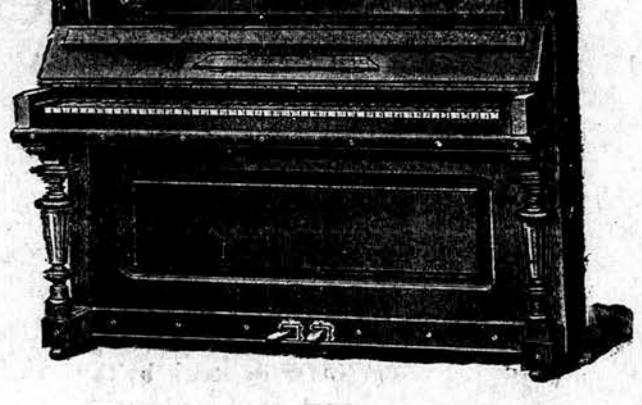

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 80 Fenchurch Street, London E. C.